FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

XVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1833. [NO. 824.

...AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
...*Edward J. Hale,*
...annum, if paid in advance; $3
...ng the year of subscription; or
...e end of the year.

...MENTS inserted for sixty cents per
...rst, & thirty cents for each succeed-
... Advertisers are requested to state
...sertions desired, or they will be con-
...d, and charged accordingly.
...e Editor must be post paid.

SHOES, &c.

...ow landing, consisting of a general as-
... fresh from the manufactories, suita-
...try trade

—ALSO—

...ms Wrapping Paper.

A. KIMBALL.
§6-tf.§

...O Lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,
...and for sale low for cash or country
HENRY HORN.
15-tf.

...ESH LIME.

...ks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME,
Just received, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Fayett... Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

...ADLOCK'S

Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.
...he Book Store of E. J. HALE.

.NOTICE.

...EL SUTHERLAND, is constituted
...nt for the collection of all Notes and
... to me, with instructions to proceed
..., by legal process, against all who
...st application.
WM L HAWLEY.

...ale at my Store, three doors East of
...re, Person st., wholesale or retail,—
...pper Leather,
...d Harness do.

...elphia Calf Skins,
...Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
...ding and Shoe Lining Skins,
...d Coarse Shoes, by the Case or re-
...Wool Hats,
...d, and Black Varnish,
... Lasts, assorted,
...th a general assortment of Groceries.

...EW GOODS.

...EIT has just received his **FALL**
...NTER GOODS, consisting in
...mon Cloths, Cassimeres & Sattinetts,
...eetings and Shirtings,
... No. 5 to 16,
...Bedtick,
...nghams,
...a variety of patterns,
...imere and Cantoon Cords,
... Calicoes and Prints,
...ic and cotton Hdkffs.
...erine and gauze do.
...sortment of Drillings,
... and fancy Mersellles,
...d Bombazets,
...s and quality Binding,
...eeding Hoes,
...Taylor's Axes,
...ges—Trace Chains,
...ent of stock, plate and knob Locks
...s,
... cupboard and pad Locks,
...rks, and pocket Knives,
...rtment of Carpenter's Tools,
...nilla Cordage,
...e Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
...es and Valises,
...da Powders,
...nts and Putty,
...nd maple Soap,
...eston Salts and Rose,
...Gloves, and Cinnamon,
...nd Ginger,
...eese,
...oom Raisins,
... 8x10 and 10x12,
...wder, Lead and Shot,
...Hyson Teas,
...wn Sugar,
...es, Salt, Iron, &c &c.
Nov. ... 7tf.

Co...ugar, Teas, Wines, And ...Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Sub... is now receiving and offers for sale the following articles, viz:
5 Bags Fa...co COFFEE,
9 Hhds. ...x, P. R. and N. O. Sugar,
Fresh Im... Gunpowder, Souchong, and Young Hyson Teas, in half and quarter chests and canisters suitable for families,
Choice *old* Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and S. Madeira, Muscat and Malaga Wines,
Superior *old* Port, Champaigne and Claret,
Old Cognac Brandy (Seignette Brand) in pipes and ...casks, warranted pure as imported.
Holland ...wan Brand) old Jamaica Rum and ...hela Whiskey, of excellent flavour,
Fresh ...oft shell Almonds, Nutmegs, Sweet ...s, Cayenne Pepper, Race Ginger, ...mento, and London Mustard, fresh,
London ...tout Porter in pint & quart bottles.
Philadelp... ...do do and Ale in do,
Coughtes... ...s, fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Si...
Rup... Chocolate and fine Table Salt in
Boxes.
Demyjohns ...d sizes, Wine and Porter Bottles,
Barrels do... refined Loaf Sugar,
do ... and Lump do,
5 kegs cut Nails and Brads assorted,
bags English and American Wrought Nails assorted,
Imported ...r, bar Lead, and Shot,
100 lbs. ...eather, small sides weighing from 9 to ...
Boxes ... White Lead, Paints, Window Glass,
... ...egars, Saunders *best* Chewing To...
... ...caboy Snuff, Indigo, Chalk, Copperas,
... White, Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of ...ine and Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.
ARCH. CAMPBELL.
...August 28, 1832. §94-tf.§

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)
ALSO,
Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.
R. MAYNARD & CO.
October 2. 800-tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
January 2, 1832. 61tf

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
March 20. 72tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons that are indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle the same, as I am closing my business in Fayetteville. Longer indulgence cannot be given.
HENRY L. JONES.
December 18th, 1832. 11-tf

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce,*

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE
Dry Goods,
MEN'S CLOAKS.
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.
JOHN MUNN.
December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

NOTICE.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Henrietta, the following Goods:
5 hhds prime Sugar,
8 bbls Tanners' Oil,
1 hhd best Winter Lamp Oil,
20 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
200 lbs Dry Do.
20 boxes 8x10 Window Glass,
2 tons Castings, assorted, some large Pots and Kettles, Wagon Boxes, &c.
1 Ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Ginger, Madder, Camphor, &c
JONES FULLER.
Nov. 27. 1832. 8-tf

Standard Keeper's Notice.

THE public are hereby notified that the Standard Weights and Measures have been received from New York, and that the Subscriber, having been duly appointed Standard Keeper for the town of Fayetteville and county of Cumberland, is prepared to examine and put his seal on all Weights and Measures agreeably to law All persons are hereby required to bring forward their Weights and Measures, to be examined, at the Standard Keeper's Office at the Store of Gurdon Deming, Esq., in case of failure, they will be dealt with as the law directs.
FRED. MOORE, S. K.
Fayetteville, Feb 11, 1833. 19-6w.

Bark Wanted,

AT the Fayetteville Tan Yard, several hundred cords of OAK BARK. The highest market price in cash will be given
KYLE & BOWMAN.
Feb. 11, 1833.—19-3m.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, on the 6th instant, a Hound DOG called BULLET, marked as follows: black back, white feet, long tail tipped with white, half ring on his neck, yellow specks over his eyes, and a hole on the lower end of his right ear. The above reward will be given, with thanks for the Dog, or information that will lead to his recovery.
JNO. WADDILL, Jr.
February 26. 21tf.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 9th instant, a negro man who says his name is JIM, the property of Robert Huie, of Rowan County. He is about 35 years of age, six feet high, large prominent eyes, the first joint of the left fore finger is off, and has a scar on the right temple. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
FRED. MOORE, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 25. 21tf.

PROCLAMATION,

By the Governor of N. Carolina.

Whereas by an act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to establish *the Bank of North Carolina,*" it is made the duty of the Governor, to issue his proclamation, immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, appointing five Commissioners at each of the places hereinafter named, to open books of subscription for stock in said Bank, amounting to the sum of one million of dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each:—Now I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of North Carolina, in obedience to the said Act of Assembly, do hereby issue this my proclamation, appointing Edward B. Dudley, Thos. B. Wright, James F. McRee, Owen Holmes and Robert H. Cowan, Commissioners to open books of subscription for the purpose aforesaid at Wilmington. John W. Wright, John H. Hall, Duncan McRae, Edward L. Winslow and Daniel M'Dairmid, at Fayetteville. Thomas Marshall, David W. Borden, Otway Burns, Jeconias Pigott and Benjamin Leecraft, at Beaufort. R. D. Speight, Samuel Simpson, Wm Hollister, Wm. Gaston and John M. Roberts, at Newbern. Thos. H. Blount, Allen Grist, Abner P. Neal, James Ellison and Eli Hoyt, at Washington. Josiah Collins, Sen., Jos. B. Skinner, David W. Stone, Nathaniel Brewer, and Jonathan H. Haughton, at Edenton. Andrew Joiner, Mark H. Pettaway, Edmund B. Freeman, William B. Lockhart and Thomas Burgess, at Halifax. Horatio N. Williams, Benjamin Sutton, John C. McMorine, Miles White and Isaiah Fearing, at Elizabeth City. Joseph R. Lloyd, James W. Clarke, Peter Evans, Exum Lewis and Henry Austin, at Tarborough. Joseph Gales, William Boylan, James Grant, Alfred Jones and Charles L. Hinton, at Raleigh. James Webb, James S. Smith, William A. Graham, Frederick Nash and Alfred Moore, at Hillsborough. George Williamson, Stephen Dodson, Willie Jones, Samuel Watkins and Azariah Graves, at Milton. John M. Morehead, Jesse Lindsay, Henry Humphreys, Robert Maxwell and Jonathan Parker, at Greensborough. John Hill, Charles F. Bagge, Emanuel Shober, Thomas T. Armstrong and Matthew R. Moore, at Salem David F. Caldwell, Maxwell Chambers, Thomas L. Cowan, Michael Brown and Richard H. Alexander, at Salisbury. John Smith, Clement Marshall, Alexander Little, Adam Lockhart and William Dismukes, at Wadesborough. John Irwin, Eli Springs, William Davidson, William I. Alexander and Samuel McCombs, at Charlotte. Lawson Henderson, Vardry McBee, John Hoke, Daniel M. Forney and Bartlett Shipp, at Lincolnton. William P. Waugh, Edmund Jones, Walter Lenoir, Samuel F. Patterson and James Wellborn, at Wilkesborough. Thomas Walton, Isaac T Avery, Robert Pearson, William Dickson, and John W. Carson, at Morganton. James M Smith, Samuel Chunn, James W. Patton, Richard E. Fortune and Samuel W. Davidson, at Asheville. The books of subscription will be opened at the places aforesaid under the direction of the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, on Monday, the fourth day of February next, and continued open for the space of sixty days thereafter, at the expiration of which time they will be returned to the Executive Department at Raleigh.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at Raleigh, this 18th day of January, A. D. 1833, and of American Independence, the fifty-seventh.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

By the Governor,
W. R. HILL, *Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 22, 1833.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT in conformity to the foregoing Proclamation of the Governor of the State of North Carolina, a Book of Subscription for Stock in the "*Bank of North Carolina*" was opened on Monday, the 4th instant, at the Bank of Cape Fear, in this town, and will at that place be continued open every day during Bank hours, for the space of sixty days from that time, for the purpose aforesaid.

JOHN W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H HALL,
DUNCAN MAC RAE,
EDWARD L WINSLOW,
DAN'L McDIARMID, } *Comm'rs.*

Fayetteville, 5th Feb. 1833. 18-3dA.

FOR SALE, at Wilmington,

400 sacks of 4½ bushels each of Liverpool SALT,
6000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 ditto, New Orleans,
80 ditto, Martinique Molasses, very good,
25 bbls. 4th proof Monongohela Spirits,
100 bags Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs White Lead.
LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.
Janaary 11, 1833. 15-*tf.*

Soap.

50 BOXES No. 1. bar *SOAP,* just received pr Steamer John Walker, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.
January 28 17-tf

Shoes, &c.

50 Cases, comprising a general assortment of SHOES, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, received per Steamer Jno. Walker.
AMOS KIMBALL.
January 28. 17tf.

Nails.

Just received from the Boston Iron Company,
100 kegs NAILS, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
For sale by
THO. SANDFORD & CO.
February 19. 20tf.

A Valuable LOT For Sale.

THE Lafayette Hotel Company will sell at Auction, on Saturday, the 16th February, at the Lafayette Hotel, a LOT OF GROUND adjoining the Hotel Lot, fronting on Hay street about forty feet. Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. For any information respecting the Lot, apply to W. WHITEHEAD, or JOHN CAMPBELL.
January 28. 17-ts.

Postponement.

THE above sale is postponed till 26th March next, on which day the sale will positively take place. W. WHITEHEAD,
JOHN CAMPBELL.
February 16, 1833. 20-ts.

Sugar, &c.

300 Bbls. SUGAR,
5 ditto SHELL BARKS,
15 ditto CIDER,
Just received and for sale by
THO. SANDFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED, AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

BOOKS, &C.

AMONG which are, History of Ireland, Prince Puckler's Tour, Travels in Peru, French Revolution, Voyage to St. Helena, Outlaw's Bride, Historical Anecdotes, Anecdotes of Birds, New Zealanders, Book of the Constitution, Son of a Genius, Maddock's Chancery, Coke on Littleton, Starkie on Evidence, Barton's Equity, Eberle's Practice, Henry's Commentary, Chapman's Sermon's, Theological Library, Keith's Evidences of Prophecy, Keith's Sojourns of the Times, Wilson's Private devotions, Is it well? by Dr Bedell, Religious Souvenir, by do.; Jay's Exercises, Crabbe's Synonymes, Legh Richmond, Sketch Book, Art of being Happy, the Garland, Mrs. Ewing, Life of Isabella Campbell, The Waldenses, Village and Assembly Hymns, Confession of Faith, Union Bible Questions, Playfair's Euclid, Ryan's Algebra, Key to do, Liber Primus, &c. &c. A large assortment of colored and plain Toys, Primers, &c. Cheap Paper. A handsome assortment of

.NEW MUSIC.

Among which are many of the latest popular Songs. E. J. HALE.
February 25, 1833.

Important Sale of Valuable REAL ESTATE,

In the Town of Fayetteville, No. Carolina.

ON Tuesday the 26th day of March next, at the Town House, or on the pavement in front of the premises, will be sold at Public Auction, the following desirable and very valuable LOTS, viz:

One Lot, corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, 46 feet front on Hay street, running back to Franklin street, being the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, the foundations (which are of stone and very substantial) and the brick thereon included.

Also, five other Lots East of and adjoining the above, each 21 feet front and rear, running back to Franklin street 288 feet.

The above Lots are all situated between the new Lafayette Hotel and Market Square, being in the most valuable business part of the town, the side walks in front handsomely paved and curbed with stone. Indisputable titles will be given.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of one, two, three and four years, purchasers to give bonds, bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER,
Agent for Robert Donaldson.
Fayetteville, February 5. 18ts.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,
25 Hhds New crop MOLASSES,
29 Bags Java Coffee,
10 barrels Cider, For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
February 5. 17tf.

To Editors and Publishers.

THE Undersigned offers his services to the Editors and Publishers throughout the U. S. as a General Agent, either for the purpose of collecting debts already due (particularly in N. Carolina, S. Carolina and Virginia) or of procuring Subscribers to Periodicals, Newspapers or unpublished Works. He has been engaged extensively in this State and S. Carolina, as a travelling Agent and Collector for the past year, and refers to the subjoined certificate as an evidence of his qualifications for the business.—Such persons as are desirous of availing themselves of his services, will please to address him (post paid) at Raleigh, N. C. and state the terms they offer.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, Jan. 14, 1833.

N. B—A letter from N. York (postage unpaid) is in the Post Office, and will not be taken out.—All unpaid letters (positively,) will not be taken from the Post Office. W. H. W.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1833.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THIS is to certify, that during the last year, Dr. *Wm H Williams,* of this City, has been extensively engaged in collecting Newspaper and other Accounts for us as well as other Editors, and by his fidelity, punctuality and persevering activity, has given entire satisfaction.—We recommend him to the Public as a valuable Agent, in whose integrity the most perfect confidence may be placed.
J. GALES & SON,
Editors of the Raleigh Register.
LAWRENCE & LEMAY,
Editor of the Raleigh Star.
E J HALE,
Editor of the Fayetteville Observer.
Raleigh, January 14, 1833.

Beef.

A FEW half Barrels *MESS BEEF,* put up expressly for family use, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.

400 Sacks of blown SALT, for sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.
January 15. 15tf.

Earthenware, China, & Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. IMPORTERS, 88, *Water Street, New York,* are receiving their Spring Importations in the above line; comprising a great variety of the Newest Patterns, which are offered to Southern Merchants at the most reduced prices possible for the article to be sold at.

In addition to the above, they have a large and complete assortment of gilt and plain LOOKING-GLASSES constantly on hand at low prices.

Hoping a continuation of the liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, we have made every exertion to lay in a Stock of the most desirable Goods for that market—and it shall be our constant endeavor to promote the interest of all those who may favor us with their orders.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
Importers—88, Water Street, New York.
New York, January 18, 1833. 17-9.

Cheese, &c.

10 Casks prime CHEESE,
1 hhd. Shell Barks,
30 boxes Herring,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Just received and for sale by
THO. SANDFORD & CO.
February 11. 19-tf.

On Consignment,

25 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses, (new crop)
70 Bbls. Thomastown Lime,
25 bags Coffee,
50 boxes smoked Herrings,
For sale low for cash, by
DAN. SUTHERLAND.
February 11, 1833. 19tf.

CHEAP PAPER,

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

(*Mr. Calhoun's Speech, continued from last page.*)

of the U. S. and to rebut this supposed claim the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Rives) has gravely quoted the Constitution to prove that the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme laws of the land; as if the State claimed the right to act contrary to this provision of the Constitution. Nothing can be more erroneous; her object is not to resist, laws made in pursuance of the Constitution, but those made without its authority, and which encroach on her reserved powers. She claims not even the right of judging of the delegated powers; but of those that are reserved, and to resist the former when they encroach upon the latter. He would pause to illustrate this important point.

All must admit that there are delegated and reserved powers; and that the powers reserved are reserved to the States respectively. The powers then of the Government are divided between the General and the State Government; and the point immediately under consideration is, whether a State has any right to judge as to the extent of its reserved powers, and to defend them against the encroachments of the General Government. Without going deeply into this point, at this stage of the argument, or looking into the nature and origin of the Government, there was a simple view of the subject which he considered as conclusive. The very idea of a divided power, implied the right, on the part of the State, for which he contended. The expression was metaphorical when applied to power. Every one readily understands that the division of matter consists in the separation of the parts. But, in this sense, it was not applicable to power. What then is meant by a division of power? He could not conceive of a division, without giving an equal right to each to judge of the extent of the power allotted to each. Such right he held to be essential to the existence of a division; and that to give to either party the conclusive right of judging not only the share allotted to it, but of that allotted to the other, was to annul the division, and would confer the whole power on the party vested with such right. But it is contended that the Constitution has conferred on the Supreme Court the right of judging between the States and the General Government. Those who make this objection, overlooked, he conceived, an important provision of the Constitution. By turning to the 10th amended article of the Constitution, it will be seen that the reservation of power to the States is not only against the powers delegated to Congress, but against the U. States themselves; and extends of course, as well to the judiciary as to the other departments of the Government. The article provides that all powers, not delegated to the U. States, or prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. This presents the inquiry, what powers are delegated to the U. S. They may be classed under four divisions: First, those that are delegated by the States to each other, by virtue of which the Constitution may be altered or amended by three fourths of the States when, without which, it would have required the unanimous vote of all. Next, the powers conferred on Congress; then those on the President; and finally those on the judicial department; all of which are particularly enumerated in the parts of the Constitution which organizes the respective departments. The reservation of powers to the States is, as he has said, against the whole, and is as full against the judicial, as it is against the executive and legislative departments of the Government. It could not be claimed for the one, without claiming it for the whole, and without, in fact, annulling this important provision of the Constitution. Against this, as it appeared to him, conclusive view of the subject, it has been urged that this power is expressly conferred on the Supreme Court, by that portion of the Constitution which provides, that the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution, the laws of the U. S. and treaties made under their authority. He believed the assertion utterly destitute of any foundation. It obviously was the intention of the Constitution, simply to make the judicial power commensurate with the law-making and treaty-making powers; and to vest it with the right of applying the Constitution, the laws, and the treaties, to the cases which might arise under them; and not to make it the judge of the Constitution, the laws and the treaties themselves. In fact, the power of applying the laws to the facts of the case, and deciding upon such application, constitutes in truth the judicial power. The distinction between such power, and that of judging of the laws, would be perfectly apparent when we advert to what is the acknowledged power of the court in reference to treaties or compacts between sovereigns. It was perfectly established, that the courts have no right to judge of the violation of treaties; and that in reference to them, their power is limited to the right of judging, simply of the violation of rights under them; and that the right of judging of infractions belongs exclusively to the parties themselves, and not the courts; of which we have an example in the French treaty, which was declared by Congress null and void, in consequence of its violation by the Government of France. Without such declaration, had a French citizen sued a citizen of this country under the treaty, the court could have taken no cognizance of its infraction, nor after such a declaration, would it have heard any argument or proof going to show that the treaty had not been violated.

The declaration of itself was conclusive on the court. But it would be asked how the court obtained the powers to pronounce a law or treaty unconstitutional, when they come in conflict with that instrument? He did not deny that it possesses the right, but he could by no means concede that it was derived from the Constitution. It had its origin in the necessity of the case. Where there were two or more rules established, one from a higher, the other from a lower authority, which might come in conflict, in applying them to a particular case, the judge could not avoid pronouncing in favor of the superior against the inferior. It was from this necessity, and this alone, that the power which is now set up to overrule the rights of the States, against an express provision of the Constitution, was derived. It had no other origin. That he had traced it to its true source, would be manifest from the fact, that it was a power which, so far from being conferred exclusively on the Supreme Court, as was insisted, belonged to every court—inferior and superior—State and general—and even to foreign courts.

But the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Clayton,) relies on the journals of the Convention to prove that it was the intention of that body to confer on the Supreme Court the right of deciding in the last resort between a State and the General Government. He would not follow him through the journals, as he did not deem that to be necessary to refute his argument. It was sufficient for this purpose to state that Mr. Rutledge reported a resolution providing expressly, that the U. States and the States might be parties before the Supreme Court. If this proposition had been adopted, he would ask the Senator whether this very controversy between the U. States and S. Carolina might not have been brought before the court? He would also ask him, whether it could be brought before the court as the Constitution now stands? If he answers the former in the affirmative, and the latter in the negative, as he must, then it is clear, his elaborate argument to the contrary notwithstanding, that the report of Mr. Rutledge was not in substance adopted as he contended, and that the journals, so far from supporting, are in direct opposition to the position which he attempts to maintain. He might push the argument much further against the power of the Court, but he did not deem it necessary, at least in this stage of this discussion. If the views which had already been presented be correct, and he did not see how they could be resisted, the conclusion was inevitable, that the reserved powers were reserved equally against every department of the Government, and as strongly against the judicial as against the other departments; and of course were left under the exclusive will of the States.

There still remained another misrepresentation of the conduct of the State which, has been made with the view of exciting odium. He alluded to the charge, that S. Carolina supported the Tariff of 1816 and was therefore responsible for the protective system. To determine the truth of this charge it becomes necessary to ascertain the real character of that law—whether it was a tariff for revenue or for protection; which presents the inquiry of what was the condition of the country at that period? The late war with Great Britain had just terminated, which, with the restrictive system that preceded it, had diverted a large amount of capital and industry from commerce to manufactures, particularly to the cotton and woollen branches. There was a debt at the same time of one hundred and thirty millions of dollars hanging over the country; and the heavy war duties were still in existence. Under these circumstances, the question was presented to what point the duties ought to be reduced? That question involved another—at what time the debt ought to be paid—which was a question of policy, involving in its consideration all the circumstances connected with the then condition of the country. Among the most prominent arguments in favor of an early discharge of the debt, was that the high duties which it would require to effect it, would have at the same time the effect of sustaining the infant manufactures, which had been forced up under the circumstances to which he had adverted. This view of the subject had a decided influence in determining in favor of an early payment of the debt. The sinking fund was accordingly raised from seven to ten millions of dollars, with the provision to apply the surplus which might remain in the Treasury, as a contingent appropriation to that fund, and the duties were graduated to meet this increased expenditure. It was thus that the policy and justice of protecting the large amount of capital and industry, which had been diverted by the measures of the Government into new channels, as he had stated, was combined with the fiscal action of the Government, and which, while it secured a prompt payment of the debt, prevented the immense losses to the manufactures which would have followed a sudden and great reduction. Still, revenue was the main object, and protection but the incidental. The bill to reduce the duties was reported by the Committee of Ways & Means, and not of Manufactures; and it proposed a heavy reduction on the then existing rate of duties. But what of itself, without other evidence, was decisive as to the character of the bill, is the fact, that it fixed a much higher rate of duties on the unprotected than on the protected articles. He would enumerate a few leading articles only: woollen and cotton above the value of 25 cents on the square yard, though they were the leading objects of protection, were subject to a permanent duty of only 20 per cent Iron, another leading article among the protected, had a protection of not more than 9 per cent. as fixed by the act, and of but 15, as reported in the bill. These rates were all below the average duties as fixed in the act, including the protected, the unprotected, and even the free articles. Mr. C. said he had entered into some calculation in order to ascertain the average rate of duties in the act. There was some uncertainty in the data, but he felt assured that it was not less than thirty per cent. *ad valorem;* showing an excess of the average duties above that imposed on the protected articles enumerated, of more than 10 per cent., and thus clearly establishing the character of the measure, that it was for revenue and not protection

Looking back, even at this distant period, with all our experience, he perceived but two errors in the act; the one in reference to iron, and the other the minimum duty on coarse cottons. As to the former, he conceived that the bill, as reported, proposed a duty relatively too low, which was still further reduced in its passage through Congress. The duty, at first, was fixed at seventy-five cents the hundred weight; but, in the last stage of its passage, it was reduced by a sort of caprice, occasioned by an unfortunate motion, to forty-five cents. This injustice was severely felt in Pennsylvania, the State, above all others, most productive of iron; and was the principal cause of that great re-action, which has since thrown her so decidedly on the side of the protective policy. The other error was that, as to coarse cottons, on which the duty was as much too high, as that on iron was too low. It introduced, besides, the obnoxious minimum principle, which has since been so mischievously extended; and, to that extent, he was constrained, in candor, to acknowledge, as he wished to disguise nothing, the protective principle was recognized by the act of 1816. How this was overlooked, at the time, it is not in his power to say. It escaped his observation, which he can account for only on the ground that the principle was then new, and that his attention was engaged by another important subject; the question of the currency, then so urgent, and with which, as chairman of the committee, he was particularly charged. With these exceptions, he again repeated, he saw nothing in the bill to condemn. Yet, it was on the ground that the members from the State had voted for the bill, that the attempt is now made to hold up Carolina as responsible for the whole system of protection which has since followed, though she has resisted its progress in every stage. Was there ever greater injustice? And how was it to be accounted for, but as forming a part of that systematic misrepresentation and calumny, which has been directed for so many years, without interruption, against that gallant and generous State. And why has she thus been assailed? Merely because she abstained from taking any part in the Presidential canvass; believing that it had degenerated into a mere system of imposition on the people; controlled, almost exclusively, by those whose object it was to obtain the patronage of the Government, and that, without regard to principle or policy. Standing apart from what she considered a contest, in which the public had no interest, she has been assailed by both parties, with a fury altogether unparalleled; but which, pursuing the course which she believed liberty and duty required, she has met with a firmness equal to the fierceness of the assault. In the midst of this attack, he had not escaped

With a view of inflicting a wound on the State, through him, he had been held up as the author

of the protective system; and one of its most strenuous advocates. It was with pain that he alluded to himself, on so deep and grave a subject as that now under consideration; and which, he sincerely believed, involved the liberty of the country. He now regretted, that under the sense of injustice, which the remarks of a Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Wilkins,) excited for the moment, he had hastily given his pledge to defend himself against the charge which had been made in reference to his course in 1816; not that there would be any difficulty in repelling the charge, but because he felt a deep reluctance in turning the discussion, in any degree, from a subjeet of so much magnitude to one of so little importance as the consistency or inconsistency of himself, or any other individual; particularly in connexion with an event so long since passed. But for this hasty pledge, he would have remained silent as to his own course, on this occasion; and would have borne, with patience and calmness, this, with the many other misrepresentations with which he had been so incessantly assailed for so many years.

The charge that he was the author of the protective system, had no other foundation, but that he, in common with the almost entire South, gave his support to the Tariff of 1816. It is true, that he advocated that measure, for which he might rest his defence, without taking any other, on the ground that it was a tariff for revenue, and not for protection, which he had established beyond the power of controversy. But his speech on the occasion had been brought in judgment against him by the Senator from Pennsylvania. He had since cast his eyes over the speech; and he would surprise, he had no doubt, the Senator, by telling him, that, with the exception of some hasty and unguarded expressions, that he retracted nothing he had uttered on that occasion. He only asked that he might be judged in reference to it, in that spirit of fairness and justice which was due to the occasion; taking into consideration the circumstances under which it was delivered, and bearing in mind that the subject was a tariff for revenue and not for protection; for reducing and not raising the revenue. But, before he explained the then condition of the country, from which his main arguments in favor of the measuro, were drawn, it was nothing but an act of justice to himself, that he should state a fact in connexion with his speech that was necessary to explain what he had called hasty and unguarded expressions. His speech was an *impromptu;* and, as such, he apologized to the House, as appears from the speech as printed, for offering his sentiments on the question without having duly reflected on the subject. It was delivered at the request of a friend, when he had not previously the least intention of addressing the House; he alluded to Samuel D. Ingham, then and now, as he was proud to say, a personal and political frieud—a man of talents and integrity—with a clear head, and firm and patriotic heart; then among the leading members of the House; in the palmy state of his political glory, though now for a moment depressed—depressed, did he say—no! it was his State which was depressed—Pennsylvania, and not Samuel D. Ingham! Pennsylvania, which had deserted him under circumstances which, instead of depressing, ought to have elevated him in her estimation. He came to me, said Mr. C., when sitting at my desk writing, and said that the House was falling into some confusion, accompanying it with a remark, that I knew how difficult it was to rally so large a body when once broken on a tax bill, as had been experienced during the late war. Having a higher opinion of my influence than it deserved, he requested me to say something to prevent the confusion. I replied, said Mr. C., that I was at a loss what to say; that I had been busily engaged on the currency, which was then in great confusion, and which, as I had stated, had been placed particularly under my charge, as the chairman of the committe on that subject. He repeated his request, and the speech which the Senator from Pennsylvania has complimented so highly was the result.

He (Mr. C.) would ask, whether the facts stated ought not in justice, to be borne in mind by those who would hold him accountable, not only for the general scope of his speech, but for every word and sentence which it contained. But, said Mr. C. in asking this question, it was not his intention to repudiate the speech. All he asked was, that he might be judged by the rules which in justice belonged to the case. Let it be recollected that the bill was a revenue bill, and of course, that it was constitutional. He need not remind the Senate that, when the measure is constitutional, that all arguments calculated to show its beneficial operation may be legitimately pressed into service, without taking into consideration whether the subject to which the arguments refer be within the sphere of the constitution or not. If, for instance, a question were before the body to lay a duty on bibles, and a motion be made to reduce the duty, or admit bibles duty free, who could doubt that the argument in favor of the motion that the increased circulation of the bibles would be in favor of the morality and religion of the country, would be strictly proper? Or, who would suppose that he who had adduced it had committed himself, on the constitutionality of taking the religion or morals of the country under the charge of the Federal Government? Again: Suppose the question to be to raise the duty on silk, or any other article of luxury, and that it should be supported on the ground that it was an article mainly consumed by the rich and extravagant, could it be fairly inferred that, in the opinion of the speaker, Congress had a right to pass sumptuary laws? He only asked that these plain rules be applied to his argument on the tariff of 1816. They turned almost entirely on the benefits which manufactures conferred on the country in time of war: and which no one could doubt. The country had recently passed through such a state. The world was, at that time, deeply agitated by the effects of the great conflict, which had so long raged in Europe, and which no one could tell how soon again might return. Bonaparte had but recently been overthrown, the whole southern part of this continent was in a state of revolution, and was threatened with the interference of the Holy Alliance, which, had it occurred, must almost necessarily have involved this country in a most dangerous conflict. It was under these circumstances that he had delivered the speech, in which he urged the House, that, in the adjustment of the tariff, reference ought to be had to a state of war, as well as peace; and that its provisions ought to be fixed on the compound views of the two periods—making some sacrifice in peace in order that the less might be made in war. Was this principle false? and, in urging it, did he commit himself to that system of oppression since grown up, and which has for its object the enriching of one portion of the country at the expense of the other?

Mr. C. said, the plain rule in all such cases was that when a measure was proposed, the first thing is to ascertain its constitutionality: and, that being ascertained, the next was its expediency, which last opened the whole field of argument for and against. Every topic may be urged calculated to prove it wise or unwise—so in a bill to raise imposts. It must first be ascertained that the bill is based on the principles of revenue, and that the money raised is necessary for the wants of the country. These being ascertained, every argument, direct and indirect, may be fairly offered, which may go to show that, under all the circumstances, the provisions of the bill are proper or improper. Had this plain and simple rule been adhered to, we should never have heard of the complaint of Carolina. Her objection is not against the improper modification of a bill acknowledged to be for revenue; but that, under the name of imposts, a power, essentially different from the taxing power, is exercised—partaking much more of the character of a penalty than a tax. Nothing is more common than that things closely resembling in appearance should widely and essentially differ in their character. Arsenic, for instance, resembles flour, yet one is deadly poison, and the other that which constitutes the staff of life. So, duties imposed, whether for revenue or protection, may be called imposts, though nominally and apparently the same, yet differ essentially in their real character.

Mr. C. said he should now return to his speech on the Tariff of 1816. To determine what his opinions really were on the subject of protection at that time, it would be proper to advert to his sentiments before and after that period. His sentiments preceding 1816, on this subject, are matter of record. He came into Congress in 1812, a devoted friend and snpporter of the then administration, by opposing its favorite measure, the restrictive system—embargo, non-intercourse, and all—and that upon the principle of free trade.—The system remained in fashion for a time; but, after the overthrow of Bonaparte, he (Mr. C.) had reported a bill from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to repeal the whole system of restrictive measures. While the bill was under consideration, a worthy man, then a member of the House, (Mr. McKim of Baltimore,) moved to except the non-importation act, which he supported on the ground of encouragement to manufactures. He (Mr. C.) resisted the motion on the very grounds on which Mr. McKim supported it. He maintained that the manufacturers were then receiving too much protection, and warned its friends that the withdrawal of the protection which the war and the high duties then afforded, would cause great embarrassment; and that the true policy in the mean time was to admit foreign goods as freely as possible, in order to diminish the anticipated embarrassment on the return of peace; intimating at the same time his desire to see the Tariff revised, with a view of affording a moderate and permanent protection.*

Such was his conduct before 1816. Shortly after that period he left Congress, and had no opportunity of making known his sentiments in reference to the protective system, which shortly after began to be agitated. But he had the most conclusive evidence that he considered the arrangement of the revenue in 1815 as growing out of the necessity of the case, and due to the consideration of justice; but that, even at that early period he was not without his fears, that even that arrangement would lead to abuse and future difficulties. He regretted that he had been compelled to dwell so long on himself; but trusted that whatever censure might be incurred would not be directed against him, but against those who had drawn his conduct into the controversy; and who might hope, by assailing his motives, to wound the cause with which he was proud to be identified.

He might add, that all the southern States voted with South Carolina in support of the bill; not that they had any interest in manufactures, but on the ground that they had supported the war, and of course felt a corresponding obligation to sustain those establishments which had grown up under the encouragement it had incidentally afforded: while most of the New England members were opposed to the measure principally, as he believed on opposite principles.

He had now, he trusted, satisfactorily repelled the charge against the State, and himself, personally, in reference to the tariff of 1816. Whatever support the State had given the bill, had originated in the most disinterested motives.

There was not within the limits of the State, so far as his memory served him, a single cotton or woollen establishment. Her whole dependence was on agriculture, and the cultivation of two great staples, rice and cotton. Her obvious policy was to keep open the market of the world unchecked and unrestricted—to buy cheap, and to sell high; but from a feeling of kindness, combined with a sense of justice, she added her support to the bill. We have been told by the agents of the manufacturers, that the protection which the measure afforded would be sufficient; to which we the more readily conceded, as it was considered as a final adjustment of the question.

Let us now, said Mr. C. turn our eyes forward, and see what has been the conduct of the parties to this arrangement. Have Carolina and the South disturbed this adjustment? No, they have never raised their voice in a single instance against it; even though this measure, moderate comparatively as it is, was felt with no inconsiderable pressure on their interests. Was this example imitated on the opposite side? Far otherwise. Scarcely had the President signed his name, before application was made for an increase of duties, which was repeated with demands continually growing, till the passage of the act of 1828. What course now, he would ask, did it become Carolina to pursue in reference to these demands? Instead of acquiescing in them, because she had acted generously in adjusting the tariff of 1816, she saw in her generosity on that occasion, additional motives for that firm and decided resistance which she has since made against the system of protection. She accordingly commenced a systematic opposition to all farther encroachments, which continued from 1818 till 1828; by discussions and by resolutions; by remonstrances and by protests, through her Legislature. These all proved insufficient to stem the current of encroachment; but notwithstanding the heavy pressure on her industry, she never despaired of relief, till the passage of the act of 1828—that bill of abominations—engendered by avarice and political intrigue. Its adoption opened the eyes of the State, and gave a new character to the controversy. Till then the question had been whether the protective system was constitutional and expedient, but after that, she no longer considered the question whether the right of regulating the industry of the States was a reserved or delegated power, but what right a State possesses to defend her reserved powers against the encroachments of the Federal Government; a question on the decision of which the value of all the reserved powers depends. The passage of the act of 1828, with all its objectionable features, and under the odious circumstances under which it was adopted, had almost if not entirely closed the door of hope through the General Government. It afforded conclusive evidence that no reasonable prospect of relief from Congress could be entertained; yet the near approach of the period of the payment of the public debt, and elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, still afforded a ray of hope—not so strong, however, as to prevent the State from turning her eyes, for final relief, to her reserved powers.

Uuder these circumstances commenced that inquiry into the nature and extent of the reserved powers of a State, and the means which they afforded of a resistance against the encroachments of the General Government; which has been pursued with so much zeal and energy, and he might add intelligence. Never was there a political discussion carried on with greater activity, and which appealed more directly to the intelligence of a community. Throughout the whole, no address was made to the low and vulgar passions. But on the contrary, the discussion turned upon the higher principles of political economy, connected with the operations of the tariff system, which are calculated to show its real bearing on the interests of the State, and on the structure of our political system; going to show the true character of the relations between the State and the General Government; and the means which the States possess of defending those powers which they reserved in forming the Federal Government.

In this great canvass, men of the most commanding talents and acquirements engaged with the greatest ardor; and the people were addressed through every channel; by essays in the public press, and by speeches in their public assemblies, until they had become thoroughly instructed on the nature of the oppression, and on the rights which they possess, under the constitution, to throw them off.

If gentlemen suppose that the stand taken by the People of Carolina rests on passion and delusion, they are wholly mistaken. The case was far otherwise. No community, from the legislator to the ploughman, were ever better instructed in their rights, and the resistance, on which the State had resolved, was the result of mature reflection, accompanied with a deep conviction that their rights had been violated, and the means of redress which they have adopted, are consistent with the principles of the Constitution.

But while this active canvass was carried on, which looked to the reserved powers, as their final redress, if all others failed, the State at the same time cherished a hope, as I have already stated, that the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, would prevent the necessity of a resort to extremities. He was identified with the interests of the staple States, and, having the same interest, it was believed that his great popularity —a popularity of the strongest character, as it rested on military services, would enable him, as they hoped, gradually to bring down the system of protection, without shock or injury to any interest. Under these views, the canvass in favor of Gen Jackson's election to the Presidency was carried on with great zeal, in conjunction with that active inquiry into the reserved powers of the States, on which final reliance was placed. But little did the People of Carolina dream, that the man whom they were thus striving to elevate to the highest seat of power, would prove so utterly false to all their hopes. Man is, indeed, ignorant of the future; nor was there ever a stronger illustration of the observation than is afforded by the result of that election! The very event on which they had built their hopes, has been turned a gainst them and the very individual to whom they looked as a deliverer, & whom, under that impression, they strove, for so many years, to elevate to power, is now the most powerful instrument in the hands of his and their bitterest opponents to put down them and their cause!

Scarcely had he been elected, when it became apparent, from the organization of his Cabinet, and other indications, that all their hopes of relief through him, were blasted. The admission of a single individual into the Cabinet, under the circumstances which accompanied that admission, threw all into confusion. The mischievous influence over the President, through which this individual was admitted into the Cabinet, soon became apparent. Instead of turning his eyes forward to the period of the payment of the public debt, which was then near at hand, and to the present dangerous political crisis, which was inevitable, unless averted by a timely and wise system of measures, the attention of the President was absorbed by mere party arrangements, and circumstances too disreputable to be mentioned here, except by the most distant allusion.

Here, Mr. C said he must pause for a moment, to repel a charge which has been so often made, and which even the President has reiterated in his proclamation. The charge that he had been actuated, in the part which he had taken, by feelings of disappointed ambition. Mr. C. again repeated, that he deeply regretted the necessity of noticing himself in so important a discussion, and that nothing could induce him to advert to his own course but the conviction that it was due to the cause, at which a blow was aimed, through him. It was only in this view that he noticed it.

Mr. C. said, it illy became the chief magistrate to make this charge. The course which the state had taken, and which had led to the present controversy between her and the General Government, was taken as far back as 1828; in the very midst of that severe canvass which placed him in power, and in that very canvass Carolina had openly avowed and zealously maintained these very principles which he now officially pronounces to be treason and rebellion — That was the period at which he ought to have spoken. Having remained silent then; and having, under his approval, implied by the silence, received the support and the vote of the State, he (Mr. C.) if a sense of decorum did not prevent it, might recriminate, with the double charge of deception and ingratitude. His object, however, was not to assail the President, but to defend himself against a most unfounded charge The time, alone, at which the course upon which this charge of *disappointed ambition* is founded, will, of itself, repel it, in the eye of every unprejudiced and honest man. The doctrine which he now sustains, under the present difficulties, he openly avowed and maintained immediately after the act of 1828; that "bill of abominations," as it has been so often and properly termed Was he at that period disappointed in any views of ambition which he might be supposed to entertain? He was Vice President of the U. States, elected by an overwhelming majority He was a candidate for re-election on the ticket with Gen. Jackson himself, with a certain prospect of a triumphant success of that ticket, and with a fair prospect of the highest office to which an American citizen could aspire. What was his course under these prospects? Did he look to his own advancement, or to an honest and faithful discharge of his duty! Let facts speak for themselves. When the bill to which he had referred came from the other House to the Senate, the almost universal impression was, that its fate would depend upon his casting vote. It was known that, as the bill then stood, the Senate was nearly equally divided, and as it was a combined measure, originating with the politicians and manufacturers, and intended as much to bear upon the Presidential election as to protect manufacturers, it was believed that as a stroke of political policy, its fate would be made to depend on his vote, in order to defeat General Jackson's election as well as his own. The friends of General Jackson were alarmed, and he [Mr. C.] was earnestly entreated to leave the chair, in order to avoid the responsibility: under the plausible argument that if the Senate should be equally divided, the bill would be lost without the aid of his casting vote. The reply to this entreaty was, that no consideration, personal to himself, could induce him to to take such a course. That he considered the measure as of the most dangerous character, calculated to produce the most fearful crisis; that the payment of the public debt was just at hand, and that the great increase of revenue which it would pour into the Treasury, would accelerate the approach of that period; and that the country would be placed in the most trying of all situations; with an immense revenue, without the means of absorption, upon any legitimate or constitutional object of appropriation, and would be compelled to submit to all the corrupting consequences of a large surplus, or to make a sudden reduction of the rates of duties, which would prove ruinous to the very interests which were then forcing the passage of the bill. Under these views he determined to remain in the chair, and if the bill came to him, to give his casting vote against it, and in doing so, to give his reasons at large; but at the same time he informed his friends that he would retire from the ticket, so that the election of General Jackson might not be embarassed by any act of his. Sir, [said Mr. C.] I was amazed at the folly and infatuation of that period. So completely absorbed was Congress in the game of ambition and avarice, from the double impulse of the manufacturers and politicians, that none but a few appeared to anticipate the present crisis, at which now all are alarmed; but which is the inevitable result of what was then done.. As to himself, he clearly foresaw what has since followed. The road of ambition lay open before him; he had but to follow the corrupt tendency of the times——but he chose to tread the rugged path of duty.

It was thus that the reasonable hope of relief, through the election of Gen. Jackson was blasted; but still, one other hope remained, that the final discharge of the public debt, an event near at hand, would remove our burden. That event would leave in the Treasury a large surplus; a surplus that could not be expended under the most extravagant schemes of appropriation, having the least color of decency or constitutionality. That event at last, arrived. At the last session of Congress, it was avowed on all sides, that the public debt, for all practical purposes, was, in fact, paid; the small surplus remaining being nearly covered by the money in the Treasury and the bonds for duties which had already accrued; but with the arrival of this event, our last hope was doomed to be disappointed. After a long session of many months and the most earnest effoat on the part of S. C. and the other southern States, to obtain relief, all that could be effected was a small reduction in the amount of the duties; but a reduction of such a character, that while it diminished the amount of burden, distributed that burden more unequally thau even the obnoxious act of 1828; reversing the principle adopted by the bill of 1816, of laying higher duties on the unprotected than the protected articles, by repealing almost entirely the duties laid upon the former, and imposing the burden almost entirely on the latter. It was thus, that instead of relief—instead of an equal distribution of the burdens and benefits of the Government, on the payment of the public debt, as had been fondly anticipated, the duties were so arranged as to be in fact, bounties on one side, and taxation on the other, and thus placing the two great sections of the country in direct conflict in reference to its fiscal action, and thereby letting in that flood of political corruption which threatens to sweep away our Constitution and our liberty.

This unequal and unjust arrangement was pronounced, both by the administration, through its proper organ, the Secretary of the Treasury, and by the opposition, to be a permanent adjustment and it was thus that all hope of relief through the action of the General Government terminated, and the crisis so long apprehended at length arrived, at which the State was compelled to choose between absolute acquiescence in a ruinous system of oppression, or a resort to her reserved powers —powers of which she alone was the rightful judge, and which only, in this momentuous juncture, could save her. She determined on the latter.

The consent of two-thirds of her legislature was necessary for the call of a Convention, which was considered the only legitimate organ through which the people, in their sovereignty, could speak. After an arduous struggle, the State rights party succeeded; more than two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature favorable to a Convention were elected; a Convention was called—the Ordinance adopted. The Convention was succeeded by a meeting of the legislature, when the laws to carry the Ordinance into execution were enacted; all of which had been communicated by the President—had been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and this bill is the result of their labor.

Having now, said Mr. C. corrected some of the prominent misrepresentations, as to the nature of this controversy, and given a rapid sketch of the movement of the State in reference to it, he would next proceed to notice some objections connected with the Ordinance and the proceedings under it.

The first and most prominent of these is directed against what is called the test oath—which, an effort has been made to render odious. So far from deserving the denunciation which had been levelled against it, he viewed this provision of the Ordinance as but the natural result of the doctrines entertained by the State, and the position which she occupies. The people of that State believe that the Union is a union of States, and not of individuals; that it was formed by the States, and that the citizens of the several States, were bound to it through the acts of their several States; that each State ratified the Constitution for itself, and that it was only by such ratification of a State that any obligation was imposed upon the citizens, —thus believing, it was the opinion of the people of Carolina, that it belonged to the State which had imposed the obligation, to declare in the last resort, the extent of that obligation, as far as her citizens were concerned; and this, upon the plain principles which exist in all analagous cases of compact, between sovereign or political bodies. On this principle, the people of the States, acting in their sovereign capacity, in Convention, precisely as they had adopted their own and the Federal Constitutions, had declared by the Ordinance, that the acts of Congress which had imposed duties under the authority to lay imposts, were acts, not for revenue, as intended by the Constitution, but for protection, and therefore null and void. The ordinance thus enacted by the people of the State themselves, acting as a sovereign community, was, to all intents and purposes, a part of the Constitution of the State; and though of a peculiar character, was as obligatory on the citizens of that State, as any portion of the Constitution. In prescribing, then, the oath to obey the Ordinance, no more was done than to prescribe an oath to obey the Constitution. It was, in fact, but a particular oath of allegiance, and in every respect similar to that which is prescribed under the Constitution of the U. S. to be administered to all officers of the State and Federal Governments; and was no more deserving the harsh and bitter epithets which had been heaped upon it, than that or any similar oath.

It ought to be borne in mind, that, according to the opinion which prevailed in Carolina, the right of resistance to the unconstitutional laws of Congress belongs to the State, and not to her individual citizens, and that, though the latter may, in a mere question of *meum* and *tuum*, resist, through the courts, an unconstitutional encroachment upon their rights, yet the final stand against usurpation rests not with them, but with the State of which they are members; and that such act of resistance by a State, binds the conscience and allegiance of the citizen. But there appeared to be a general misapprehension as to the extent to which the State had acted under this part of the Ordinance. Instead of sweeping every officer, by a general proscription of the minority, as has been represented in debate, as far as the knowledde of Mr. C. extends, not a single individual had been removed. The State had, in fact, acted with the greatest tenderness, all circumstances considered, towards citizens who differed from the majority; and, in that spirit, had directed the oath to be administered, only in cases of some official act directed to be performed, in which obedience to the Ordinance was involved.

It had been further objected that the State had acted precipitately. What! precipitately! after making a strenuous resistance for twelve years—by discussion here and in the other house of Congress —by essays in all forms—by resolutions, remonstrances, and protests on the part of her legislature, and finally by attempting an appeal to the judicial power of the U. States? He said attempting, for they had been prevented from bringing the question fairly before the court, and that by an act of that very majority in Congress which now upbraid them for not making that appeal; of that majority, who, on a motion of one of the members in the other house from S. Carolina, refused to give to the act of 1828 its true title; that it was a *protective*, and not a *revenue* act. The State has never, it is true, relied upon that tribual, the Supreme Court to vindicate its reserved rights; yet they have always considered it as an auxiliary means of defence, of which they would gladly have availed themselves to test the constitutionality of protection, had they not been peprived of the means of doing so by the act of the majority.

Notwithstanding this long delay of more than ten years, under this continued encroachment of the Government, we now hear it on all sides, by friends and foes, gravely pronounced that the State had acted precipitately—that her conduct has been rash! That such should be the language of an interested majority, who, by means of this unconstitutional and oppressive system, are anually extorting millions from the South, to be bestowed upon other sections, was not at all surprising. Whatever impedes the course of avarice and ambition will ever be denounced as rash and precipitate; and had South Carolina delayed her resistance fifty instead of twelve years, she would have heard from the same quarter the same language; but it was really surprising that those who are suffering in common with herself, and who have complained equally loud of their grievances, who had pronounced the very acts which she had asserted within *her* limits to be oppressive, unconstitutional, and ruinous, after so long a struggle, a struggle longer than that which preceded the separation of these States from the mother country—longer than the period of the Trojan war—should now complain of precipitancy!! No, it is not Carolina which has acted precipitately, but her sister States, who have suffered in common with her, that have acted tardily. Had they acted as she has done—had they performed their duty with equal energy and promptness, our situation this day would be very different from what we now find it. Delays are said to be dangerous; and never was the maxim more true than in the present case—a case of monopoly. It is the very nature of monopolies to grow. If we take from one side a large portion of the proceeds of its labor and give it to the other, the side from which we take must constantly decay, and that to which we give must prosper and increase. Such is the action of the protective system. It exacts from the South a large portion of the proceeds of its industry, which it bestows upon the other sections in the shape of bounties to manufactures, and appropriations in a thousand forms—pensions, improvement of rivers and harbors, roads and canals, and in every shape that wit or ingenuity can devise. Can we then be surprised that the principle of monopoly grows, when it is so amply remunerated at the expense of those who support it? And this is the real reason of the fact which we witness, that all acts for protection pass with small minorities, but soon come to be sustained by great and overwhelming majorities. Those who seek the monopoly, endeavor to obtain it in the most exclusive shape; and they take care, accordingly, to associate only a sufficient number of interests barely to pass it through the two houses of Congress—on the plain principle that the greater the number from whom the monopoly takes, and the fewer on whom it bestows, the greater is the advantage to the monopolists. Acting in this spirit, we have often seen with what exact precision they count, adding wool to woollens, associating lead and iron, feeling their way, until a bare majority is obtained, when the bill passes, connecting just as many interests as is sufficient to ensure its success, and no more. In a short time however, we have invariably found that this *lean*, becomes a decided majority, under the certain operation which compels individuals to desert the pursuits which the monopoly have rendered unprofitable, that they may participate in those pursuits which it had rendered profitable. It is against this dangerons and growing disease which S. C. has acted—a disease whose cancerous action would soon spread to every part of the system, had it not been speedily arrested.

There was another powerful reason why the action of the State could not be safely delayed. The public debt, as he had already stated, for all practical purposes, had already been paid; and, under the existing duties, a large annual surplus of many millions, must come into the Treasury. It was impossible to look at this state of things without seeing the most mischeivous consequences; and, among others, if not speedily corrected, it would interpose powerful and almost insuperable obstacles to throwing off the burden under which the South had been so long laboring. The disposition of the surplus would become a subject of violent and corrupt struggle, and could not fail to rear up new and powerful interests in support of the existing system; not only in those sections which have been heretofore benefitted by it, but even in the South itself. He could not but trace to the anticipation of this state of the Treasury, the sudden and extraordinary movements which had taken place at the last session in the Virginia Legislature, in which the whole South was vitally interested. It was impossible for any rational man to beleive, that that State could seriously have thought of effecting the scheme to which he alluded by her own resources, without powerful aid from the General Government.

It was next objected, that the enforcing acts have legislated the U. States out of S. Carolina.—He had already replied to this objection on another occasion, and would now but repeat what he then said—that they had been legislated out only to the extent that they had no right to enter. The constitution had admitted the jurisdiction of the U. States within the limits of the several States, only so far as the delegated powers authorized, beyond that they were intruders, and might rightfully be expelled; and that they had been efficiently expelled by the legislation of the State through her civil process, as has been acknowledged on all sides in the debate, is only a confirmation of the truths of the doctrine for which the majority in Carolina had contended.

The very point at issue between the two parties there, was, whether Nullification was a peaceful and an efficient remedy against an unconstitutional act of the General Government, and which might be asserted as such through the State tribunals. Both parties agree, that the acts against which it was directed are unconstitutional and oppressive. The controversy was only as to the means by which our citizees might be protected against the acknowledged encroachments on their rights.—This being the point at issue between the parties, and the very object of the majority, being an efficient protection of the citizens through the State tribunals; the measures adopted to enforce the ordinance, of course received the most decisive character. We were not children to act by halves Yet, for acting thus efficiently, the State is denounced, and this bill reported, to overrule, by military force, the civil tribunals and civil process of the State! Sir, said Mr. C., I consider this bill, and the arguments which have been urged on this floor in its support, as the most triumphant acknowledgment that Nullification is peaceful and efficient; and so deeply entrenched in the principles of our system, that it cannot be assailed but by prostrating the Constitution, and substituting the supremacy of military force in lieu of the supremacy of the laws In fact, the advocates of this bill refute their own argument. They tell us that the Ordinance is unconstitutional, that they in fract the constitution of S. Carolina; although to him the objection appears absurd, as it was adopted by the very authority which adopted the Constitution itself. They also tell us that the Supreme Court is the appointed arbiter of all controversies between a State and the General Government.—Why, then, do they not leave this controversy to that tribunal? Why do they not confide to them the abrogation of the Ordinance, and the laws made in pursuance of it, and the assertion of that supremacy which they claim for the laws of Congress? The State stands pledged to resist no process of the Court. Why, then, consident the extensive and unlimited ded in this bill? Why authorize tary force to arrest the civil process But one answer can be given. That between the State and the General if the resistance be limited on both civil process, the State, by its inher ty, standing upon its reserved powe too powerful in such a controversy, umph over the Federal Government, its delegated and limited authority answer, we have an acknowledgment of those great principles for which so firmly and nobly contended.

Having made these remarks, question is now presented: has the right to pass this bill? Which next proceed to consider. The this question involves the inqui provisions of the bill. What are puts at the disposal of the Pre army and navy, and the entire the country. It enables him, at sure, to subject every man in the not exempt from militia duty, law—to call him from his ordin tion, to the field, and under the fine and imprisonment inflicted martial, to imbrue his hand in his blood. There is no limitation er of the sword, and that over the equally without restraint; for ordinary features of the bill no appropriation, which, under cumstances, is tantamount to an appropriation. The President its authority, incur any expen pledge the national faith to meet create a new national debt, at debt of milions to be paid out ceeds of the labor of that section try whose dearest Constitutional bill prostrates! Thus exhibiting ordinary spectacle, *that the ver* the country which is urging this and carrying the sword of des gainst us, are at the same time new debt, to be paid by those who are violated; while those who are to receive the benefits, in the bounties and expenditures.

And for what purpose is the control of the purse and of the placed at the disposition of the To make war against one of the sovereign members of this which the bill proposes to deal a State, but as a collection of outlaws. Thus exhibiting the tacle of this Government, the the States, making war against to which it owes its existence.

The bill violates the Constitution palpably, in many of its by authorizing the President, at sure, to place the different ports nion on an unequal footing, contrary provision of the Constitution that no preference should be given port over another. It also violates stitution, by authorizing him, at tion, to impose cash duties on while credit is allowed in others bling the President to regulate a power vested in Congress alone drawing within the jurisdiction States' courts, powers never intended conferred on them. As great objections were, they became insig the provisions of a bill which, by blow,—by treating the States as lawless mass of individuals—pervade the barriers of the Constitution, pass over the minor considerations ceed directly to the great point proceeds on the ground that the vereignty of this country belongs merican people, as forming one munity; and regards the States as tions or counties, and not as part of the Union; having no right resist the encroachments of the than a county has to resist the a State; and treating such resistance lawless acts of so many individuals possessing sovereignty or political It has been said that the bill against S. Carolina. No. It massacre of her citizens! What thing ennobling about it, and horrors, brings into action the ities, intellectual and moral. haps, in the order of Providence should be permitted for that But this bill declares no war, deed, it be that which savages not against the community, but of whom that community is he regarded it as worse than fare—as an attempt to take the color of the law, without jury or any other safe-guard stitution has thrown around the citizen! It authorizes the President his deputies, when they the law to be violated, without vention of a court or jury, to mercy or discrimination.

It was said by the Senator from see, (Mr. Grundy,) to be a peace! Yes, such peace as the to the lamb; the kite to the peace as Russia gives to Poland to its victim! A peace by extinction political existence of the State into an abandonment of the every power which constitutes reign community. It is to raises question of self-preservation, claim it, that should this bill attempt be made to enforce it, sisted at every hazard—even itself. Death is not the greatest there are others still more free and brave; and among placed the loss of liberty and are thousands of her brave sons be, are prepared cheerfully to lives in defence of the State, principles of constitutional liberty she is contending. God forbid should become necessary. It unless this Government is the question to extremity, when

*See Mr. C's Speech in the National Intelligencer, April, 1814.

and prepared to perform the last
e nobly.
d Mr. Calhoun) on the ground
Constitution was made by the
t it is a federal union of the
which the several States still re-
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had not characserized the bill
which presents the question,
be or be not. He would not
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uld rest it, for the present, on
aid on the introduction of the
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opportunity would be afforded
le discussion. He would for
confine his remarks to the ob-
ch had been raised to the views
d presented when he introduced
authority of Luther Martin had
d by the Senator from Dela-
ve that the citizens of a State,
r the authority of a State, were
punished as traitors by this Go-
As eminent as Mr. Martin was,
and as high as his authority
nsidered, on a legal point, he
cept it, in determining the point
he attitude which he occupied,
view, would lesson, if not de-
ight of his authority. He had
y opposed in Convention, to
tion, and the very letter from
enator has quoted, was intend-
de Maryland from its adoption.
iew, it was to be expected that
deration calculated to effect that
d be urged; that real objections
aggerated, and that those hav-
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hould be presented. It is to
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in reference to the point under
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another. If his opinion be suf-
rove that a citizen of the State
ished as a traitor when acting
iance to the State, it is also suf-
ow, that no authority was inten-
iven in the Constitution for the
of manufactures by the General
t, and that the provision in the
permitting a State to lay an
with consent of Congress, was
reserve the right of protection
themselves, and that each State
ct its own industry. Assuming
to be of equal authority on both
embarrassing would be the atti-
hich it would place the Senator
are, and those with whom he is
of using the sword: and the
nforce the execution of an un-
l act of Congress. He must ex-
prise that the slightest authority
power should be received as the
sive evidence, while that which
equally strong in favor of right
, is wholly overlooked or reject-

tanding all that has been said,
y, that neither the Senator from
(Mr. Clayton,) nor any other
poken on the same side, had di-
fairly [illegible] great questions at
this a[illegible]nion? a unon of
distin[illegible]t of individuals?
ereignty in the several States, or
merican people in the aggregate?
language which we are compelled
en speaking of our political insti-
ords proof conclusive as to its real
The terms union, federal, united,
a combition of sovereignties, a
of States. They are never
n association of individuals.
eared of the United State of
f Massachusetts, or of Virginia?
eard the term Federal, or Union
e aggregation of individuals in-
munity? Nor is the other point
that the sovereignty is in the
es, and that our system is a union
four sovereign powers, under a
tional compact, and not of a di-
eignty between the States sever-
United States. In spite of all
n said, he mintained that sove-
in its nature, indivisible. It is
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speak of half a square, or half of
s of half of a sovereignty. It is
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owers with *sovereignty* itself; or
on of such powers with a *surren-*
. A sovereign may delegate
be exercised by as many agents,
ink proper, under such condi-
ith such limitations as he may
to surrender any portion of his
to another is to annihilate the
e Senator from Delaware (Mr.
lls this metaphysical reasoning.
ys, he cannot comprehend. If by
he means that scholastic re-
hich makes distinctions without
no one can hold it in more utter
han he, (Mr. C.) but if, on the
e means the power of analysis
nation—that power which redu-
st complex idea into its elements.
es causes to their first principle.
e power of generalisation and
, unites the whole in one hor-
tem; then, so far from deserv-
t, it is the highest attribute of
mind. It is the power which
bove the brute—which distin-
faculties from mere sagacity,
ds in common with inferior an-
this power which has raised
ner from being a mere gazer at
the high intellectual eminence
or Laplace; and astronomy it-
mere observation of insulated
hat noble science which displays
ration the system of the universe.
this high power of the mind,
effected such wonders, when di-
the laws which control the mate-
, be forever prohibited, under a
cry of metaphysics, from being ap-

plied to the high purpose of political science and legislation. He held them to be subject to laws as fixed as matter itself, and to be as fit a subject for the application of the highest intellectual power. Denunciation may indeed fall upon the philosophical enquirer into these first principles, as it did upon Galileo and Bacon, when they first unfolded the great discoveries, which have immortalized their names; but the time will come when truth will prevail in spite of prejudice and denunciation; and when politics and legislation will be considered as much a science as astronomy and chemistry.

(Concluded in our next.)

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1833.

We are enabled to present our readers today with about two-thirds of Mr. Calhoun's Speech in the Senate on the Enforcing Bill. We shall give the remainder in our next.

We have read this speech with some attention, and although it may appear presumptuous in us, to offer any remarks on a speech coming from a man of such acknowledged talents, except in blind admiration and praise of its merits; yet we have no hesitation in saying, that in our opinion, much of his argument is extremely lame and purile. This, however, is but an illustration to what shifts men of acknowledged talents will resort, when all solid argument fails them, to support a favorite doctrine, to which they have once become pledged. It appears to us that Mr. C's arguments are not so much to show what the provisions of the Federal Constitution are, as what in his opinion they ought to be; and although he has not said so in so many words, yet we infer from his reasoning that were it left to him to frame a Constitution of Government for a number of independent States, one of its provisions would be, that the *minority* should rule the *majority:* although he admits in the course of his argument, that such a provision or check, against the encroachments of power on the part of the majority, would in practice, be unavailing; nor should it be thought strange, that Mr. Calhoun should have advanced this doctrine, for it is advancing no more in theory than South Carolina by her Ordinance, has adopted in practice, and we have no doubt this is the general doctrine held by the Nullifiers of S. Carolina, although they paid but little respect to the will of the minority in their own State, in requiring of them the test oath—a more arbitrary exercise of power than which, on the part of the majority, is not to be found in history.

Mr. Calhoun has endeavored to illustrate his ideas of a governmennt, securing the rights of the minority, by refering to ancient governments, and particularly to the States of Greece—but here we think he has entirely failed. The States of Greece, he says, 'were united in one common but loose band;' this is true, for the States of Greece never were united by any thing more than a league, which each State, considering itself perfectly sovereign and independent, broke whenever interest or inclination prompted her to do so; but the absurdity and inefficiency of such a league is demonstrated by the fact, that when they were united and held together by a sense of common danger, they were able to repel the gigantic power of Persia, as the battles of Marathon, Platea and Salamis are illustrious examples: but the States of Greece were as often engaged in wars among themselves, as they were united against a common enemy—and to this may be attributed their final downfall. Had they been united under one efficient government, they might have preserved their independence and liberty; but in consequence of their internal dissention and wars, they exhausted their own strength, and were conquered by the Romans by piece-meals, until they at last became a Roman province.

Such is the kind of league or government to which the South Carolina doctrine would reduce the Federal Government; each State being *entirely sovereign and independent*, could secede at pleasure from the Union, allowing no authority in the General Government to hold them together. Thus we should in all probability, eventually be divided into as many distinct governments as there are States;—and if wars did not spring up among the several States, as was the case in ancient Greece, we should fall by piece-meal, an easy prey to some foreign despot.

Shocking Murder.—We learn that a murder was committed in Anson County last week; a dispute arose between a man by the name of Obediah Dumas, of Richmond County, and one William Newton, when the latter inflicted five wounds upon Mr. Dumas with a knife, who survived but about two hours. Newton had been arrested and committed to Anson Jail to await his trial.

We have just seen an address of the Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, Representative of this Congressional district in Congress, to his Constituents.—The Address is divided into six heads, but we are unable to discover half the number of points.

Under the first head, he goes largely into his views and a justification of his course in Congress, relative to the U. S. Bank, and we are certainly indebted to Mr. Bethune for one discovery, namely, that *seven* millions "are the most part" of *thirty-five* millions. This is about the proportion of stock held in the Bank by foreigners and American citizens, and yet Mr. Bethune informs his Constituents that this is a corporation composed for the most part, of foreign stockholders.—Mr. B. also informs his Constituents, that the stock of the U. S. Bank had fallen about 30 per cent. and predicts that it must continue to sink, unless the suspicions entertained of its solvency should be entirely dispelled. We presume that when Mr. Bethune wrote his address, the stock was at its lowest ebb, say $101¼ to $102—since that time the stock has advanced to $109; so much for Mr. B's predictions. We have no doubt, that the oft-told story about the insolvency of this institution, has been so often repeated (by many for sinister purposes,) that "they have become the first to believe their own lies."

The Tariff.—Under this head, the Hon. Mr. Bethune is quite diffuse; he approves of the modification of the Tariff, but attributes it entirely to the recommendation of General Jackson. In the conduct of Mr. Clay, in introducing and supporting, and Mr. Calhoun in accepting this bill as a compromise, he sees nothing but sinister motives which takes away all merit from those who *supported* the measure. In short, nothing appears meritorious in the eyes of Mr. Bethune, but what emanates from Gen. Jackson.

Public Lands.—Mr. Bethune is decidedly opposed to Mr. Clay's plan of dividing the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands among the States—but entirely approves of the opinion of the President on this subject. We have not now, time to go into an examination of the provisions of Mr. Clay's bill, relative to the Public Lands—but, in our opinion, the provisions of the bill, as it passed both Houses of Congress, were extremely liberal towards the New States. Gen. Jackson's plan is, to sell the Lands at a price barely sufficient to defray the expense of surveying them. By the provisions of Mr. Clay's bill the State of North Carolina would have received annually for five years from the sales of the Public Lands, about $180,000, to be applied to the promotion of Education, Internal Improvement and the colonization of free persons of color, or either of these objects as the State in its wisdom might direct. By the President's not returning this bill with his signature, the State is deprived of this income. This sum would have gone far towards promoting those laudable objects for which it was designed; but still Gen. Jackson prefers giving them away to new Settlers in order to make more of his (Gen. Jackson's) "best class of citizens."

The success of Gen. Jackson's Administration.—This part of the Address is mostly occupied in enumerating the useful measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, and in the enumeration of what he has done. He has told us of a number of acts that had been carried to Gen. Jackson's credit more than a year ago. His object in this, seems to be, to give the General credit twice for the same act.

Election of Printers to Congress.—Under this head, there is much wailing and lamentation, that Gales & Seaton should have been appointed printers to the House of Representatives, and Duff Green printer to the Senate, in preference to a friend to the South, and a good Jackson-man. This result he attributes to the new alliance between Messrs. Clay and Calhoun. Corrupt indeed, they must have been, to select Gales & Seaton as printers in preference to Mr. Blair. Mr. Bethune says the editor of the Globe is a Southern man, born in Virginia, and educated in Kentucky; these are certainly very cogent reasons in the absence of *all others*, why the editor of the Globe should have been elected printer to Congress.

The Collection Bill.—The Hon. Mr. Bethune says he voted for this bill: in doing so, we think he acted correctly. For ourselves, we can perceive no iniquity in the passage of this bill, notwithstanding the many opprobrious names that have been given it. *Here*, however, he was compelled to act against many of those with whom he had on other occasions acted, and in concert with many of his political opponents. Whether this gave him any uneasiness, he does not inform us. Finally, Mr. B. tells his constituents that he is again a candidate for their suffrages, unless they should be inclined to bring forward *one* of more *dazzling faculties* than himself; in which event, we infer he would decline.

Communication.

[The following Communication was not received until after our last publication.]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE DONALDSON ACADEMY AND MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

The object of the friends of this Institution is, to establish in this Town, a good Academy, which shall furnish the best academical instruction to all who may choose to obtain it at this source; and to connect with it, so far as shall be deemed expedient or beneficial, the Manual Labor System. It is intended, that in this way, opportunity shall be given to all classes of the community, to procure a thorough education. There are many young men who are desirous of obtaining an education, but who have not the means of paying for their board and tuition.

It is expected that by means of the facilities which will be afforded to any young man, to assist himself by his own industry, he will be able nearly to support himself at this School, by laboring three hours a day. In this way, every enterprizing young man may obtain an education. There are many young men who would be glad to prepare themselves for the instruction of common schools in the country, who will now be enabled to do it. It is felt, that without overrating the advantages of this Institution, it will prove of incalculable benefit to the whole of the surrounding country.

Application has already been made from the country, to enter the names of many persons as scholars. At the late meeting of the Board of Trustees, steps were taken to procure a Teacher, which will be effected so soon as a suitable person can be obtained.

The advantages of this Institution to the Town of Fayetteville, every man must estimate for himself. They must certainly be great. More than *ten thousand dollars*, have already been subscribed.—It is expected that twenty thousand will be needed, and this is the sum which is to be raised.

The names of the Trustees, as given in the charter, are as follows: William H. Beatty of Bladen County, Henry Potter of Fayetteville, Colin McIver of Fayetteville, Jno. Smith of Cumberland, John Owen of Bladen, Benjamin Robinson of Fayetteville, Thomas P. Hunt of Wilmington, Hen. A. Rowland of Fayetteville, Gabriel Holmes of Wilmington, Archibald McQueen of Robeson, Geo. McNeill of Fayetteville, Alexander McIver of Sampson, James H. Hooper of Fayetteville, and William B. Wright of Fayetteville.

The Board organized by the appointment of Doctor

BENJAMIN ROBINSON President,
JAMES H. HOOPER, Treasurer,
GEORGE McNEILL, Secretary.

As it is desirable that the community should understand the principles on which this Institution is founded, the following extract from the record of the Board of Trustees is given.

The Trustees *unanimously* adopted the following principles, by which they intend to be governed on the establishment of this Institution.

"1. WHEREAS, in the judgment of this Board, a Sectarian Academy is to be deprecated, as at variance with the genius of our republican institutions, and with the spirit of the Gospel:

Therefore Resolved, That the benefits of this Institution, shall be extended to all who may seek them, the only condition being, that they comply with the regulations of the School, and the rules of morality and good order; and that in the selection of Teachers, special reference shall be had to their character and qualifications, as men of a *Catholic* spirit, who shall not exert a sectarian influence.

2. The best Academical instruction shall be furnished at the lowest rates of tuition which the Institution can afford.

3. Provision shall be made for the boarding of students, which board shall be as low as the nature of the case will admit.

4. The Institution shall be open to all persons without exception, who may choose to avail themselves of its advantages: but should it be necessary to limit the number of scholars, the children of subscribers shall have priority as to entrance, over those who have not subscribed to its fund, (sufficient time being afforded for those at a distance to make their application,) but no one already a member of the Institution, shall be displaced on that account."

These are principles, which it is thought, must commend themselves to the judgment of every reflecting man, and which when carried into practical operation, will ensure the approbation and support of the community.

The Rev. Thomas P. Hunt was appointed agent to collect funds for this institution.

GEORGE McNEILL, Sec'y.

MARRIED,

In Drowning Creek Swamp, Moore County, on the 7th inst., by Malcom Blue, Esq., DANIEL D. PATTERSON, Esq., measuring 4 feet 10 inches in height, to Miss MARY McFARLAND, measuring 6 feet 4 inches, both of Richmond County.

This loving pair, when to the bar
Of Hymen they did come,
Right neatly dress'd, all in their best,
Near Drowning Creek's broad run—
There join'd their hands in wedlock's bands,
Seal'd with the bridal kiss:
As DANNY reach'd and MARY stoop'd
To consummate their bliss.

[*Communicated.*

DIED,

At Lanark, (Scotland,) in the Clydesdale Hotel, Sir CHAS. McDONALD LOCKHART, of Lee and Carnwath, Bart. He arrived at the Hotel on Friday evening, in apparent good health, and died next day. Sir Charles has many friends and acquaintances in this immediate neighborhood who highly respected his character. He was in the 35th year of his age.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon, new, 6½ a 7½. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 13 a 15.—Cotton, new, 8 50 a 9 50. Corn 60 a 62½. Flaxseed $1 a 1 20. Flour cross 4½, fine 4¼, sup. 4¾. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4¼ a 5½. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 6¼ a 6¾. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 80 a 85. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 3 25 a 3 50.

Portrait Painting.

B. GARDNER, having made engagements in this place, has taken the room which was occupied by him not long since, a few doors West of the Planter's Hotel.

March 27, 1833. 24tf.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE Subscriber intends opening a **DRAWING SCHOOL** in this place, for the purpose of instructing those who wish to become acquainted with the orders of Architect, both Grecian and Roman, each example being fashioned according to the style and practice of the present day, taken from A Benjamin's latest edition. He will instruct them to draw plans and elevations, and to execute the different orders upon them.—Also the art of shading elevations, which will appear at a short distance equal to a plate. It is not only useful to Carpenters, but to all enterprising men who may be called upon as a committee to superintend public buildings. It will enable the carpenter to execute his work with ease, and give general satisfaction.

The School will commence on the 8th of April next, and continue two weeks. Terms will be liberal, but will depend on the number of Scholars. All who wish to attend will do well to call and examine his Draughts, and see what preparations it will be necessary for them to make. He will use his endeavors to give satisfaction. He may be found by inquiring at the New Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY H. WRIGHT.

Fayetteville, March 18. 24-3w.

Take Notice.

DANIEL McDugold, Sen. of Moore County, holds in his possession five Notes of Hand against me for ten dollars each, bearing date August 4th, 1832, the first payable August 4, 1834, second payable August 4, 1835, third payable August 4, 1836, fourth payable August 4, 1837, and the fifth and last payable August 4, 1838. Now, I do hereby forewarn any person or persons from purchasing or trading for either or any of said Notes, as they were fraudulently obtained from me by said McDugald, consequently I do not intend to pay them.

PETER MORRIS, Jr.

N. B.—Neil Cameron of this County is subscribing witness to each of said Notes.

Moore County, March 1, 1833. 24-3tp.

Wrapping Paper.

100 reams Wrapping Paper, just received on consignment and for sale low, South West corner of Market square and Gillespie street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

March 15. 24tf.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 9.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Dividend of two per cent., or one Dollar per Share, on the Capital Stock of said Company, will be paid at the Office of the Treasurer, on the 10th of April next.

GEO. McNEILL, Agent and Treasurer.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1833. 24tf.

Gentlemen's Summer Pumps.

2 Cases Gentlemen's Summer Pumps, with tie and buckle, just received for sale, corner of Market square and Gillespie street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

March 16. 24tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Nancy Bizzel, requests all persons indebted, to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against said estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JAMES BIZZEL, Adm'r.

Duplin County, February 1833. 24 3t.

Talbot's Mixture.

TALBOT'S celebrated Mixture, a certain cure for Gonorrhœa, just received and for sale by

THOMAS COCHRAN.

March 19. 24-3t.

Five Cents Reward,

AND NO THANKS, OR EXPENSES PAID.

ABSCONDED on Friday night, March 8, 1833, an indented Apprentice named John Faircloth, who left my employment *without the least provocation*, and was probably enticed by some of his associates from my employment, and have made their way to Horry District S. C. The said boy had on when he left, a new pair of Brogan Shoes, a fur hat and blue homespun coat and pantaloons and vest, also, a new drab great coat.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, March 19. 24 4w.

The much admired and superior Horse

OPTIMUS,

Which was foaled for and bred by Edward Winston Henry, of Charlotte County, Virginia, will stand the ensuing season, at my stable at Laurel Hill, Richmond County, N. C. which will commence on the first of March and end the last of June. OPTIMUS has proven himself a good and sure foal getter—his colts are fully equal to those of other horses of high character, which have stood at much higher prices. Optimus is a fine blood bay, strongly marked, five feet four inches high, combining great strength and muscular power, with superior action and symmetry of form; his stock is equal to any in the U. States.—A further description is deemed unnecessary to those who are acquainted with him; persons wishing further information can have reference to the hand bills for 1833. Mares will be fed at my stables with no other expense than the price of forage, and every attention paid them, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

TRYAM McFARLAND.

Laurel Hill, March 1, 1833.

PEDIGREE.

OPTIMUS was got by old Madison, who was by the old imported Diomed, the dam of Madison was Prestley, who was by Chanticleer, he by Sims's Wildair, he by the old imported Wildair, he by Cade of England, (see Stud Book compiled by Mason of Virginia); Malvina, the dam of Optimus, was by the imported horse Knowsley, he by Sir Peter Teazel. For further particulars, reference is had to the certificate of John Henry and Winslow Robinson, County Clerk, of Charlotte Virginia.

We, the undersigned, knowing Edward W. Henry's bay horse Optimus, certify that he was gotten by Madison and out of Malvina, as stated by said Henry.

WM GAINES,
JOHN DAVIS,
SAMUEL DANIEL,
NATHANIEL BREEDLOVE,
DANIEL W. WILLIAMSON,
ROBERT F. GAINES,
THEOPHILUS W. SCOTT,
ROBERT MORTON,
WILLIAM HARRIS.

Virginia, Charlotte County Court.

I, Winslow Robinson, Clerk of the County Court of Charlotte, in the State of Virginia, do hereby certify that Wm. Gaines, John Davis, Samuel Daniel, Nathaniel Breedlove, Daniel W. Williamson, Robert F. Gaines, Theophilus W. Scott, Robert Morton, and Wm. Harris, who have given a certificate in relation to a bay Stallion called Optimus, [then owned by Edward W. Henry] and John Henry, who has given a separate certificate, are all residents of the County, except W. Scott, who lives in Halifax, and W. Davis who has removed to the west, and that they are gentlemen of high standing, and that implicit credit may be given to their certificate. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this 1st day of March, 1833.

WINSLOW ROBINSON, C.

Malvina was raised by the late Isaac H. Coles, of Halifax County, Va., and was purchased by John Williamson, at Coles's sale, at four years old. Her pedigree on the dam side, already published, was furnished by John Williamson, and attested by him and is now in my possession. Malvina was got by imported horse Knowsley, who was by Sir Peter Teazel, [who was out of Papillion, the dam of old Medley] he by High Flyer, who was by Herod, Snap, Regulus, Godolphin Arabian [see the American Turf Register for 1832]

This may certify, that I raised from Optimus, in Virginia, and succeeded in getting a pair of coach horses by him, which I now value at six hundred dollars.

JOHN HENRY.*

Charlotte County, Va., February 28, 1833.

*Edward W. and John Henry are the sons of the late patriotic Patrick Henry, of Virginia. 24-2t.

$10 REWARD.

THE above Reward of TEN DOLLARS, will be given for the apprehending of

ERVIN ROBESON,

A free man of colour, who was committed to the Jail of Moore County on a charge of Petty Larceny. Being desirous of giving Bail, has indented himself to me for a term of years, to become his bail. The said Ervin has absconded himself from my employment. Ervin is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, tolerable bright mulatto, had on when he left, homespun coat and sattinett pantaloons and an old cloak. It is supposed he will aim for Anson county, where he was raised, or to Randolph county, where his wife's people reside. Any person apprehending said Ervin and confining him in any Jail so that I get him again, will be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. All persons are forewarned from harbouring or employing said Ervin.

A. MUNROE.

Caledonia, Moore Co, March 8th, 1833. 23-4t.

Sugar and Coffee.

Just received by Steamboat John Walker.

20 Hhds. SUGAR,
60 bags prime Coffee,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

To Carpenters, Masons and Lumber-Makers.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st April, for building of a wood or brick House, 45 by 68 feet, for the Methodist Episcopal Church—also for the delivery of 50,000 feet Lumber.

For particulars apply to

JOHN M. HALL, } *Building*
THOS. C. BLAKE, } *Committee.*

Fayetteville, March 11. 23-2w.

BONNETS.

AN assortment of Ladies' and Misses' BONNETS, plain and figured, justreceived and for sale corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

March 12, 1833. 23tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Archibald Smith, deceased, at March Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, 1833, notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and settle the same, those having claims against said Estate (either individually or as *Constable*) are notified to produce the same within the proper time, properly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

DUNCAN McNEILL, } *Ex'rs.*
WM. WADDILL, Jr., }

Fayetteville, March 12, 1833.

FURTHER NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of April next, at the late residence of the deceased, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, two good HORSES, one CART and one NEGRO WOMAN, on the usual credit.

THE EXECUTORS.

March 12 23ts.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of FANCY DRY GOODS, &c. direct from New York and Philadelphia, which he offers for sale at his usual low prices for cash.

H CAMPBELL, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26. 21tf.

Chairs.

20 DOZ. Windsor and Flag bottom CHAIRS, of different qualities. *Also,*

A few Rocking Chairs,

For sale by A. KIMBALL.

January 28. 17-tf

TO RENT.

THE dwelling HOUSE and LOT, on Dick Street late the property of Mr. H. L. Jones; apply to

W. L. MILLER.

Fayetteville, March 5. 22 2w.

Notice.

THE undersigned having sold his Stock of Goods to Mr. Wm. D. Clark, together with the remainder of the term of rent for his stand, those having claims against the undersigned will please present them for settlement, and those indebted to him will be good enough to call and settle the same. He will be found, during business hours, at the Counting Room of Mr. Clark.

A. W. HORTON.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1833. 22t€

WM. D. CLARK,

LATE from Virginia, having purchased the entire Stock of GOODS of Mr. A. W. Horton, will continue to transact a Dry Goods and Grocery Business, at the same stand. and flatters himself with the hope of having it in his power to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. In a short time he will receive a general supply of the various descriptions of Goods in the above line. He will also purchase and barter for all kinds of Country Produce, &c.

Mr. A. W Horton will attend to and transact my business during my absence.

WM. D. CLARK.

Fayetteville February 25. 22tf.

Mackerel.

30 Bbls. No. 2 and 3 late fall caught Mackerel, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

March 5. 22tf.

Newbern Bank Stock FOR SALE.

ON MONDAY the first day of April next, I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Office of the Bank of Newbern, in Raleigh, TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Newbern, *upon a credit of six months.*

The sale will be made under a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, for the purpose of discharging the Bank debts of the Institution; and will certainly take place without reserve.

CHARLES MANLY,
Treasurer University of N. C.

Raleigh, March 1, 1833.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his frends and the public generally, that he has taken that old and well known Stand lately occupied by Mr. H. L. Jones, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where may be found at all times, a general and well selected Stock of

Boots and Shoes,

Fresh and direct from the Manufactories, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, selected particularly for the town trade, where Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Country Merchants would also do well to call and examine before purchasing, as my Stock is all fresh and good, and prices much reduced. By strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. My Stock consists in part, of the following viz.

Ladies fine prunella and seal skin Slips, seal skin Bootees, Morocco Bootees and walking Shoes,
Misses' seal skin Bootees and Shoes.
Men's stout pegged Brogans,
Ditto ditto sewed ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Shoes,
Ditto ditto pegged ditto,
Ditto fine calf sewed ditto,
Ditto ditto do do Shoetees,
Ditto fine calf sewed Boots,
Ditto ditto nailed ditto,
Ditto stout pegged ditto,
HATS—Men's and boys fine and wool Hats,
ALSO, an assortment of traveling Trunks & Bags,
FISH—A few boxes prime Cod Fish,
SOAP—50 boxes No. 1 bar Soap, a prime article,
A few boxes perfumed shaving ditto,
CARDS—Whittemore's No. 10 cotton Cards, and No. 6 wool,
ALSO, writing and letter Paper.

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, March 4. 22tf

Navarino Bonnets.

20 doz. White } NAVARINO BONNETS.
5 do. Black }

For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

March 11, 1833.

The Judiciary Bill.

IN SENATE.

Friday, February 15, 1833.

Mr. CALHOUN rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

He knew not which, he said, was most objectionable, the provision of the bill, or the temper in which its adoption had been urged. If the extraordinary powers with which the bill proposed to clothe the Executive, to the utter prostration of the Constitution, and the rights of the States, be calculated to impress our minds with alarm, at the rapid progress of despotism in our country; the zeal with which every circumstance, calculated to misrepresent or exaggerate the conduct of Carolina in the controversy, was seized on, with a view to excite hostility against her, but too plainly indicated the deep decay of that brotherly feeling which once existed between the States, and to which we are indebted for our beautiful Federal system. It was not his intention, he said, to advert to all these misrepresentations, but there were some so well calculated to mislead the mind, as to the real character of the controversy, and hold up the State in a light so odious, that he did dot feel himself justified in permitting them to pass unnoticed.

Among them, one of the most prominent was the false statement, that the object of South Carolina was to exempt herself from her share of the public burthens, while she participated in the advantages of the Government. If the charge were true—if the State were capable of being actuated by such low and unworthy motives, mother as he considered her, he would not stand up on this floor to vindicate her conduct. Among her faults, and faults he would not deny she had, no one had ever yet charged her with that low and most sordid of vices—avarice. Her conduct on all occasions, had been marked with the very opposite quality. From the commencement of the revolution—from its first breaking out at Boston, till this hour, no State had been more profuse of its blood in the cause of the country: nor had any contributed so largely to the common treasury, in proportion to her wealth and population. She had in that proportion contributed more to the exports of the Union, on the exchange of which, with the rest of the world, the greater portion of the public burden had been levied, than any other State. No, the controversy was not such as has been stated; the State did not seek to participate in the advantages of the Government without contributing her full share to the public treasury. Her object was far different. A deep constitutional question lay at the bottom of the controversy. The real question at issue is, has the Government a right to impose burdens on the capital and industry of one portion of the country, not with a view to revenue, but to benefit another; and he must be permitted to say, that after the long and deep agitation of this controversy, it was with surprise, that he perceived so strong a disposition to misrepresent its real character. To correct the impression, which those misrepresentations were calculated to make, he would dwell on the point under consideration for a few moments longer.

The Federal Government has by an expsess provision of the Constitution, the right to lay duties on imposts. The State has never denied, or resisted this right; nor even thought of so doing. The Government has however not been contented with exercising this power as she had a right to do, but had gone a step beyond it by laying imposts, not for revenue, but for protection. This, the State considered as an unconstitutional exercise of power—highly injurious and oppressive to her and the other staple States, and had accordingly met it with the most determined resistance. He did not intend to enter, at this time, into the argument, as to the unconstitutionality of the protective system. It was not necessary. It is sufficient that the power is no where granted; and that from the journals of the Convention which formed the Constitution, it would seem that it had been refused. In support of the journals, he might cite the statement of Luther Martin, which had already been referred to, to show that the Convention, so far from conferring the power on the Federal Government, had left to the State the right to impose duties on imports, with the express view of enabling the several States to protect their own manufactures. Notwithstanding this, Congress had assumed, without any warrant from the Constitution, the right of exercising this most important power, and had so exercised it, as to impose a ruinous burden on the labor and capital of the State, by which her resources were exhausted—the enjoyments of her citizens curtailed—the means of education contracted—and all her interests essentially and injuriously affected. We have been sneeringly told, that she was a small State; that her population did not much exceed half a million of souls; and that more than one half were not of the European race. The facts were so. He knew she never could be a great State; and that the only distinction to which she could aspire must be based on the moral and intellectual acquirements of her sons. To the development of these, much of her attention had been directed; but this restrictive system, which had so unjustly exacted the proceeds of her labor, to be bestowed on other sections, had so impaired the resources of the State, that if not speedily arrested, it would dry up the means of education, and with it deprive her of the only source through which she could aspire to distinction.

There was another misstatement as to the nature of the controversy so frequently made in debate and so well calculated to mislead, that he felt bound to notice it. It has been said, that South Carolina claims the right to annul the Constitution, and laws

(*See first page.*)

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North with a cheap and carefully selected assortment of

HATS,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMENS' SHOES AND BOOTS.

MEN'S AND BOYS' FUR, CLOTH AND SEAL SKIN CAPS.

He may be found three doors west from the Market House, on the north side of Hay street, where he is prepared to sell bargains, either at wholesale or retail. Merchants and others would do well to call immediately and examine his assortment

Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER.

G. HURLBUTT.

September 25. 99 tf

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c, which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received a part of his Fall Stock, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, consisting in part of

500 pair men's thick BROGANS and SHOES.
300 do. do. calf and kip do. do.
300 do. boys' thick and L. & B. do. do.
500 do. Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes
1000 do. do. do. Pumps, low price.

ALSO, constantly on hand,

Cotton and Wool Cards, Wrapping, Writing, & Letter Paper.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1832. 70tf.

GROCERIES.

15,000 Lbs. prime green and Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. good New Orleans Sugar,
A few barrels and half barrels of very superior brown Sugar,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
150 sides sole Leather,
28 best quality Grindstones.

The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for Country produce, on very favorable terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

November 13. §6-tf §

FISH!!

75 Barrels No. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL,
No. 1 SALMON, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

December 24. 12tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all cases where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN.

N. B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Packages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville Jan. 1, 1833. (1st f.) H. H

25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13 71tf.

JACKSON HOTEL.

Liberty Point,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduity, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He takes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a splendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market; and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful and skilful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.

WADDLE CADE.

November 27, 1832. §8-tf.§

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles.

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines,
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL O JEFFREYS

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

FISH.

20 Boxes prime Cod FISH.
For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 18. §6-tf.§

REMOVAL.

Dr. James E. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Buildings on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their

Entire New and Extensive Stock of Seasonable, Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, & Cotton Cards,

Foolscap and Letter Paper,

BLANK BOOKS, SPELLING BOOKS, &c. &c.. Now opening at their Store, corner of Exchange Square and Hillsborough Street; which they offer on liberal terms, at WHOLESALE, exclusively.

Their Stock having been selected with care, from the late Sales in New York, they flatter themselves, they can offer inducements, making it worthy the attention of dealers generally. Among their Stock, will be found a

General Assortment of

Superfine Blue and Black Broad Cloths,
Kerseys and Sattinetts,
Brown and bleached Sheetings & Shirtings,
Sup. fancy and common Prints,
Red, white, and green Flannels,
Point, duffle, and rose Blankets,
Tickings and Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Plain and figured Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Cambric Muslins,
5-4 and 6-4 Jackonett Muslins,
Swiss Collars and Capes,
Bobbinett and cotton Laces,
Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets,
Balls Cotton Yarn, &c. &c

Together with a very great variety of Articles, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving direct from N. York, their Fall supply of GROCERIES, which comprises a very general assortment of every article in their line.—Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

38 hhds. P. Rico } SUGARS,
20 bbls. loaf and lump }
30 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 ½ chests Imperial } TEAS,
14 ¼ do. Gunpowder and Hyson }
165 bags prime green } COFFEE,
20 bbls. do do. }
120 ps. heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
42 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
55 boxes Tin Plate,
85 boxes Window Glass,
250 kegs cut Nails,
60 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 bundles hoop and band Iron,
16 ditto German and cast Steel,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
2000 lbs. bar Lead,
75 kegs Dupont's Powder,
3 ceroons Spanish Flotant Indigo,
5 hhds. green Copperas,
60 kegs White Lead,
20 bbls. Tanner's and Lamp Oil,
20 doz. grass and bramble Scythe Blades,
10 do. patent rivetted and Cutting Knives,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.

With a general assortment of Patent Medicines, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6tf.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by

CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf.

The Subscriber

HAS just received on consignment, and offers for sale, Person street,

100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
6 Hhds. good MOLASSES.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

December 10, 1832.

New and Cheap Fancy Goods.

H. CAMPBELL, JR.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his friends, and the Public, that he will still remain at the old Stand, on the North side of Hay-street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now receiving a large supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising all that is New and Fashionable, carefully selected by himself, in New York and Philadelphia; and is now determined to sell very low, for Cash, Wholesale and Retail

It is particularly requested, that all those, who have been so often called on for payment of their accounts, and have hitherto neglected to do so, will now make immediate payment, as it is necessary that all old accounts should be settled without any delay

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

***N. B.*—Daily Expected,** A Large Assortment of all kinds of SILK THREAD LACES, New Style of Goods for Ladies' Dresses; IMPERIAL TEA, in Canisters, LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, &c. &c., with great variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate. H. C. Jr.

Fayetteville, 18th Sept., 1832. 98 tf

PLANTER'S HOTEL

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 91tf.

HENRY HORN

OFFERS for sale, at the store recently occupied by Mr. W. Whitehead, East of the Planter's Hotel,

50 Bags prime green Coffee
10 hhds Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar
10 do. prime retailing Molasses
3 do. Syrup for family use
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt
300 sacks do do
Alum, Cadiz and Blown do
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted
Sheet and Hoop Iron
German, blistered and cast Steel,
75 sets Wagon Boxes
600 pieces Castings, assorted
1600 lbs. Cotton Yarn
1000 lbs. Bar Lead
40 bags buck and drop Shot
15 kegs Orange and Dupont's FFF Powder
Pepper, Spice, Race and Ground Ginger, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Pearl Ash, Window Glass, Candles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool and Fur Hats, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Blue Wire, Trace Chains, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Stone Jugs, Bar Soap, and Starch,

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. The highest prices will be paid for country produce.

Nov. 6. 5-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DALLEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,

HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C Sept. 21st 1832 99-tf

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

The Subscriber,

OFFERS for sale at the Store recently occupied by Mr O. P. Stark—

8 Hhds and 12 bbls good Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
10 hhds Molasses,
7 tons assorted Iron,
50 kegs Nails.
40 pieces good Hemp Bagging, 42 inches wide,
25 coils of Bale Rope,
100 lbs. Twine,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
Dupont's Gun Powder,
German and Blistered Steel,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Alum,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Saltpetre and Pearlash,
Gum Shellac and Logwood,
Superfine Flour, and Bacon,
Salt of different qualities, some as low price as 25 cents per bushel. W. WHITEHEAD.

Oct. 15. 2-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm o

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D. JOHNSON.

June 5, 1832. 83-tf.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this County, a dark mulatto Negro Man, who says his name is Wm Freeman, and that he is a free man. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 or 25 years of age. He has since acknowledged that his name is DEMPS, and that he belongs to Sam. Shaw of Wake County. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 13. 6tf.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public, that he is now opening in the new brick tenement erected by Col. Kelly, Esq., North West Corner of Market Square, a very handsome and extensive assortment of

New Goods,

carefully selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the *latest importations.* His stock which is unusually complete, embraces a great variety of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, fine CUTLERY, CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, which he confidently asserts will equal in point of quality, any Goods ever offered in this market, and all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms.—Country Merchants and retail purchasers generally, will find it their interest to call and examine his stock which comprises in part the following, viz.

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony Cloths,
Extra super London blue and black ditto,
Ditto do. light and dark green, brown & olive green,
Dark, Oxford and steel mixt do., very cheap,
Ditto super London black Cassimere,
A large assortment of fine and common Sattinetts,
Some extra super do., very cheap,
White Jeans, Imperial Cord and Rouen Cassimeres,
Pittsburg & bang-up Cords, Beaverteen & Moleskins,
Silk Velvet, Marseilles, Valentia and Swansdown Vesting,
Green, red and white Flannels, fine and common,
White Gauze do., really fine and Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Floor Cloths, oil do., various patterns,
Irish Linen in whole and demi pieces, very superior and unusually cheap,
Ditto do. Sheetings, birds-eye and Russia Diaper,
Heavy Marseilles Counterpanes, col'd do.
Low priced and super quality Bed Ticking,
Apron Checks, fine and common, Furniture do. and curtain Calicoes,
Gig top Nankeen, a very superior article for that purpose,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets, goat's hair do.
Fine and common Circassians and Bombazetts,
Super Bombazines and London imitation painted Muslins,
Ditto Oriental fancy Plaid and Drapery Muslins,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Book and Mull do.
Fine and common Cambrics, Bishop Lawn,
Silesia do., Brown Holland and Fustians,
Pink, green, yellow, blue and dark col'd Cambrics,
Linen Cambric, very fine; do. Hdkfs. plain & bord'd,
Bobbinett and thread Laces, Edgings, Insertions, Quillings, &c. &c.
Very rich bl'k and white fig'd Lace Veils, large size,
Super blond Gauze do. white and green,
Beautiful Adelaide lace Collars and open Capes,
Rich gauze Hdkfs, Marabon, scollop and crape do.
Do. do. Scarfs, Prague and Damask Hdkfs.
Rich scarlet, black and white merino Shawls, extra large sizes and very cheap,
Thibet wool and worsted Shawls, printed borders,
Gentlemen's silk and patent gum elastic Suspenders,
Do. silk Hdkfs.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery, assorted, do. do. Gloves and white Berlin do.
A very extensive selection of Silks, unusually low, including all the most fashionable colours,
Favaroni's best Italian Lustring, Matteoni's do., superior lustre,
Gros-de-Naps, Swiss and de-Berlin, of all colors and shades, cheaper than any before offered in this market,
Pink, green, yellow, white, blue, and straw colored Florences and Satins,
White and black Satin, green Silk, suitable for Calashes; do. black Serge,
White and yellow marking Canvass, patent Thread all colors,
Best Italian sewing Silk; Saddler's do. and Twist do
Cap and bonnet Ribbons, a great variety; Taffetas and Gauze do.
Rich Belt Ribbons; bonnet Wire and Trimmings,
3 cases fine Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, some entirely new style, very cheap,
Imitation Flowers, a great variety,
Worsted & silk Braids, silk Cords, Gimps, Ribbon-Wire, Capes, Lacets, and P. Robes,
Some beautiful (real French) 6-4 merino Cloths of the most desirable colors, for ladies' Dresses and Habits, colors warranted genuine,
Light, dark, green, brown, olive, light blue, claret, dark and fawn colored merino Circassians for dresses, very fine,
A very extensive assortment of Calicoes, selected from the *latest* importations, choice style and very cheap,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *unusually low,*
Heavy Cottenades for Negro clothing,
Ladies' and Misses' prunella, morocco, seal and leather Shoes.
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Pumps,
Fine and common Brogans and Shoes,
Gentlemen's fashionable satin, beaver & fine fur Hats,
Ditto drab do, very cheap,
Boys' fancy Caps and fine fur Hats,
Gentlemen's heavy silk and cotton Umbrellas, finished in the best style and uncommonly cheap,
Ladies' light do. and Parasols, assorted,
Gentlemen's fashionable Stocks, a great variety and very cheap,
Perfumery, Essences, Oils, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Pomatum, Powder Puffs, vestimental Soap, Indelible Ink, &c. &c.
A general supply of Drugs and Medicines, most commonly called for,
Table Knives and Forks, a great variety,
Desert ditto, of various qualities,
Do. do. ivory handles, with best sabre blades, and balance handles in sets complete,
Do. do. lower qualities, and sets of Carvers & Steel,
Pen Knives and pocket do., a great variety, with 2, 3 and 4 blades, some very superior with pearl and shell handles,
Razors of various qualities, some superior in cases,
Ladies' best refined steel Scissors and gentlemen's pocket do.
Edge Tools, cast steel Axes, Adzes, large sizes, saw Setts, Nut Crackers, patent Augers, spike Gimlets and cast steel Awls,
Locks, iron rim, closet, bastard and fine plate cupboard, till and chest, brass do. and Padlocks,
Cast steel Plane Irons, coach Wrenches & Bed Keys,
Knobs, plated, brass and glass, a great variety,
Cloak and curtain Pins, Escutcheons and do. Pins,
Hinges, Pullies, powder Flasks, shot Belts, sportsmen's Bags, gun Locks and Worms, percussion Caps, screw Drivers and wood Screws, brass Nails and brass stair Rods and Eyes,
Hand and mill Saws, c. & s. Files, Hammers,
Bells, polished house, sleigh, hand and cow Bells,
Snuffers, Trays and steel do., japaned Trays, Waiters and bread Baskets,
Tea Kettles, Britannia coffee and tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia tea and table Spoons,
Steelyards, Squares, iron steel blades and Compasses,
Tin and brass Cocks keyed, some extra large sizes, for Hydrants, &c.
Full plated stirup Irons and bridle Bits,
Saddles and Bridles, extra stirup & bridle Leathers,
An assortment of gig, riding and sportsmen's fancy Whips,
Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China, 72 pieces complete, smaller do., a great variety and unusually cheap.
A very extensive assortment of plain and rich cut Glass Ware, comprizing a variety of articles rarely to be found in this market.

☞All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Fayetteville, N. C. August 28, 1832. 94tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the and the public that he has now on hand receiving a general assortment of

GOODS,

In the Store of the late Thomas Fuller, and all those wishing to supply themselves with the following articles to call and examine his stock intends to sell at the lowest market price produce:—

15 Hhds. SUGAR, Porto Rico and New
5000 lbs. green St. Jago Coffee,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
German, Blistered and Cast Steel,
192 pieces heavy Dundee and Tow
100 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides best sole Leather,
500 lbs. Harness Leather,
300 lbs. Skirting and Bridle Leather,
50 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
600 bushels Alum Salt,
600 bushels Cadiz do.,
126 sacks Liverpool do.,
50 kegs Nails and Brads,
10 bags Spice,
5 do Pepper,

An assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, nets, Hardware, Cutlery, Blacksmith's and Wool Cards, ready made Clothes Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Loaf Sugar,

JONES

October 29.

BONNETS and HATS

1 Case Tuscan BONNETS,
1 do Belgian ditto
2 do Misses, assorted.

—*Also*—

30 doz. Palm leaf HATS,

Received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 8, 1833. 1tf

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by

JNO. HUSKE

May 8.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

JUST received an assortment of Leather ELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 13.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

100 Casks, in good order, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE

August 6th, 1832.

Notice to Travellers.

FARE REDUCED.

THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton Court House, and Georgetown, until they Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock

This Line has been greatly improved by the addition of new Coaches and several Teams. The time so arranged that Godfrey's Ferry Dee Swamp are crossed by day light. Good accommodation are good.

Fare through $18. Apply for Seats or information, at the Planter's Hotel

A. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietors.*

N. B. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.

December 10.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS,
Porto-Rico ditto, in
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for sale by

JOHN

April 17.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large and general description, which the public that he has purchased on very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at New York package sales, they will be sold exceedingly low. Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixed Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Gambroon skins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Cloths, Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Collars, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Marseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf and merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and sable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankeens, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO.

April 24, 1832.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST received, by the late arrivals, from GOODS

Which we offer on very accommodating terms

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans
bright and a good grain,
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do,
35 do. St. Domingo do,
10 bbls. Jamaica do,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Malaga Wine,
5 do. Marseilles Madeira
3 do. Teneriffe do
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime,
Cotton Bagging, Saltpetre, Alum and
WILLKINS

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present* Office at his Dwelling House, on the Dick and Russell streets, and provided the Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and warded, as may be directed. Goods and dize received and forwarded, together with business pertaining to a general commission

He will also attend to the offering for the newal and payment of notes at the different in this place, *to which branch of his business particular attention*, and flatters himself that general knowledge of the business of the will be able to give satisfaction to those

JOSEPH